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LITERATURE.

The Chronicle of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. By Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury. Edited by W. Stubbs, D.D., &c. (Rolls Series.)

THE *Greater Chronicle* of Gervase has been printed before in Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*; but the present volume is a welcome addition to the national *Monumenta*. Like all previous volumes from the same editor, it is distinguished for its scrupulously accurate text; and the Preface too, within its limits, is as good as any before it. If it yields to some in fullness and general interest, this is the natural result of the constancy with which Dr. Stubbs, in his editorial labours, has kept to the twelfth century; for, having dealt elsewhere with the history of the period and drawn incomparable portraits of its leading characters, he has here chiefly confined himself to such topics as the identity of the author and the composition of the work, and with the more reason since so much of the latter is taken up with the conflict between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the monks of Christ Church, of which he has already given a masterly account in his Preface to the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*.

Gervase, in fact—and it may be said in passing that the editor carefully distinguishes him from others of the name with whom he has been or may be confounded—is a typical example of the mediæval monk to whom the affairs of his own House were of vital importance for a general Chronicle. Dr. Stubbs comments in his usual suggestive way upon the favourable position of the cathedral-monastery of Canterbury; but it cannot be said that its inmates used their advantages for the benefit of posterity. Although for many reasons it was a great centre of news, no school of contemporary history was fostered within its walls, such as that which later made the fame of the St. Albans Chroniclers; and it is tantalising that when the narrative of Gervase reaches his own times it becomes continually more contracted and localised in interest. But, writing when he did, this is not so much to be wondered at. According to Dr. Stubbs, the Chronicle was begun about the year 1188—in the very thick, therefore, of the troubles which followed the election of Baldwin to the primacy at the end of 1187. Whatever was the real motive of the Archbishop's foundation of a college of secular canons—and the fact that he was himself a Cistercian precludes the idea that it was prompted by a fanatical hatred of monachism—in the eyes of the monks of the mother-church it was an invasion of their

privileges and a blow at their very existence; and the struggle, which with varying fortune lasted out the century, absorbed all the historian's attention and sympathies. At the same time, it is curious that he gives so little independent information on the earlier conflict between Henry II. and Becket, during the whole of which, from his consecration as monk in 1163, he appears to have been resident at Canterbury. His memory must have served him badly, or he might surely have added something to the well-known biographies out of which he has pieced together his narrative. As it is, however, his use of them is so much valuable testimony in their favour. With regard to the martyrdom, his omission to state that he was present is taken by Dr. Stubbs as an almost certain proof that he was not; but it may be due to another cause. The monks played a sorry part in the tragedy, and not all of them probably had the candour of William of Canterbury. To say that he was there was to say that he ran away—an unpleasant confession for one who at the time was in the prime of life. The fact that he assisted at the burial next day makes it the less likely that he was absent from vespers over-night. There is the same lack of vivid personal reminiscence in another dramatic scene. That Gervase took an active part at the memorable penance of Henry II. at Becket's tomb in 1174 is more than probable. Yet, although his account of it in its minuteness is that of an eye-witness, it is difficult to trace in it the hand of one who must have joined in scourging the penitent. Beyond the bare matter-of-fact details, there is nowhere a sign that he felt the occasion to be of any particular interest. The nearest approach to personal feeling is in the concluding words, "*laetabundus a Cantuaria recessit*," where, in the ambiguous epithet, there is just a touch perhaps of the sarcastic humour which comes out more strongly in the account of the legate Hugutio's departure from England later on.

It is not, in short, until he is upon his special subject that Gervase is seen at his best. Impartiality is not to be expected; but he is here thoroughly well-informed and in earnest, and, according to his lights, apparently an honest, as well as capable, writer. If he is disingenuous, it is upon a side issue, where he impugns the authenticity of a Saxon charter to the rival abbey of St. Augustine's on the ground that it bore no seal. From the sacrist of Christ Church this is rather too much; for he must have known from the great collection of charters in his own keeping that the fact told the other way. Into the merits of the protracted controversy, in which he constitutes himself the champion of his convent against Archbishops Baldwin and Hubert, there is no need to enter. As Dr. Stubbs has well shown in the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*, the case was never tried on its merits. It was a struggle between the monks and Rome on the one side, and the archbishops and the secular power on the other; and, although the former were the ultimate victors, the actions and demeanour of neither party were edifying from first to last. The most curious study is the part played by Henry II. What

comes out most strongly, perhaps, is his nervous anxiety not to involve himself in another ecclesiastical difficulty. Thus, his rejection of the proposal to arrest the sub-prior of Christ Church, "*ne forte in ecclesia sanguis funderetur*," was evidently prompted by the recollection of the disastrous effect of the murder of Becket. The same feeling, too, was amusingly shown when the prior fainted away on the King's refusal to annul Baldwin's election by the bishops as against the rights of the convent, and when, according to Gervase, Henry, in his alarm, "*ne si ibidem moreretur ipse innocens proditionis notaretur*," ran up and threw water in his face, assuring him with ludicrous earnestness that he had only spoken in jest—"Comfortare, domine prior, comfortare, ludens locutus sum; quod volueris, faciam," &c. Yet it is characteristic that, although he yielded here, as he had done before in an almost abject appeal to the monks in their chapter-house, he contrived notwithstanding to secure the election of the favoured candidate. The rôle he assumed throughout was that of a mediator; but the monks were clearly right in distrusting him. For political reasons, his object, no less than Baldwin's, was to evade and defeat the papal mandates, which he yet dared not openly defy. His efforts thereupon were directed to tempt or bully the monks into submitting to an arbitration within the kingdom, and, failing this, to let the case drag itself along, as, in fact, it did, until after his death. There is something pathetic in his last interview with the monks, when, in the time of his humiliation at the hands of Richard and Philip of France, they forced their way to his presence at Azai. Broken as he was in health, and chafing at treachery and defeat, even the word "*lord*" in the salutation from the convent sounded like an insult to remind him of his fallen estate, and he broke out furiously, "*Dominus eorum fui, sum et ero, mali proditores; sed abite velocius, cum meis enim loquar fidelibus*." The curse muttered by one of them in retiring is faithfully reflected by the Canterbury historian. All along, Gervase saw in Henry nothing but the persecutor of St. Thomas and the enemy of Christ Church; and, in recording his death, which happened a few days later, he writes, "*male interiit*," and "*miserabiliter sepultus est*," in a tone of gloating triumph. Nor does he show any more liking for his successor, though he is forced to admit his sagacity. Richard, indeed, speedily showed it, for, with more promptitude and decision than his father, he had the monks at his mercy before the end of the year. The account Gervase gives of the proceedings at and before the so-called arbitration may be commended to those who imagine that a monkish chronicle, however valuable, must be necessarily dull. The picture of Richard is drawn from the life. Whispering with the archbishop and cajoling the monks; now persuasive and now threatening fiercely with tremendous oaths, "*per guttur Dei*;" retorting upon one bishop's "*monachos ad diabolum*" and jumping at another's artful suggestion of his right to their treasure—he is the central figure in an animated scene, in which a comic element is supplied by the legate kept at Dover till his interference was too

late. Unfortunately, a peace thus brought about was not likely to be lasting, and the death of Baldwin and the absence and captivity of Richard soon gave the monks their chance of revolt. And, although the second stage of the struggle in its violence, intrigues, and abortive attempts at compromise was but a repetition of the first, all the circumstances of the times were now in their favour. Whether, indeed, if Richard had lived longer, it would have ended quite as it did, may be doubted; but Hubert was at once more moderate than Baldwin, and Innocent III. less to be trifled with than some other Popes, and when the final award was made it was substantially on the side of the convent. As this result was not obtained until the year after Richard's death, it is not recorded in the present volume, and the second book of the *Greater Chronicle*, promised by the author, seems never to have been written. Another volume, however, will contain the *Smaller Chronicle* and other works of Ger-vase, and the anticipation of it is mingled with the hope that before long Dr. Stubbs will have finished editing his authorities, and will give us a general history of the period, the extreme interest and importance of which he has already done so much to illustrate.

G. F. WARNER.

Breviarium ad usum insignis Ecclesiae Sarum. Fasciculus II., in quo continentur Psalterium cum ordinario officii totius hebdomadae juxta horas canonicas, et proprio completorii, litania, commune Sanctorum, ordinarium missae cum canone et XIII. missis, &c. Labore ac Studio Francisci Procter, A.M., et Christopheri Wordsworth, A.M. (Typis atque Impensis Almae Matris Academiae Cantabrigiensis.)

THIS issue, though entitled *Fasciculus II.*, is, in point of time, the first instalment of the three volumes in which it is intended to complete the work.

It is remarkable that, despite the largely increased interest in liturgical studies which within the last forty years has shown itself among the clergy and many of the educated laity of the Church of England, the Sarum Breviary in its entirety has not, in recent times, been reprinted. The last complete edition of some forty that were issued from the press appeared in 1557. And the Sarum Breviary, from which the offices of the Reformed Church are mainly derived, has—strange to say—been known hitherto almost exclusively to students who have opportunities of consulting the great public, cathedral, or university libraries. Yet the Sarum Breviary is a work that might fairly be expected to have a place on the bookshelves of every English parsonage. In Scotland, where one might have looked for less ardour in such studies, the fine facsimile reprint of the Breviarium Aberdonense appeared as long ago as 1855. It may indeed be taken for granted that the typographical and other interests attaching to Walter Chepman's admirable piece of work helped mainly to determine the Bannatyne Club to undertake the issue. Still the fact remains—there have been greater facilities for

the study of the mediaeval offices of the Scotch than those of the English Church.

All students of liturgiology, and all students of the ecclesiastical history of England and of the history of the devotional life of the English people, have reason to be grateful to the Cambridge University Press Syndicate for here affording more easy access to this most interesting monument.

Mr. Seager, in the part of the Sarum Breviary reprinted by him, added illustrations from the uses of York and Hereford. This is not attempted here. Perhaps the editors, Messrs. Procter and Wordsworth, before the completion of the work, may be induced to exhibit at least the more interesting variations. But we are too well pleased to get the book in any shape to be disposed to grumble.

The text selected is that of the splendid edition (1531) of Chevallon and Regnault. The editors remark that it is impossible to present the reader with a book as pleasant to the eye as this beautiful specimen of the Parisian University printing of the sixteenth century. But, though it is certainly desirable to furnish for general use among students such an edition as that now in hand, I am confident that what has been done for the Breviary of Aberdeen might with entire success be done for the Breviary of Salisbury. There would surely be no lack of subscribers for an *édition de luxe*, with all the charms of black-letter and rubrication.

JOHN DOWDEN.

Curiosities of the Search-Room: a Collection of Serious and Whimsical Wills. By the Author of "Flemish Interiors." (Chapman & Hall.)

A JUDICIOUS selection from the vast series of documents in the Will Office at Somerset House would form a work of considerable value, with the additional advantage that the field is almost entirely untilled. Many a distinguished man of whom we know little or nothing might have his life constructed from his will. When such a book is produced it will be very unlike the one under notice, for although the title is *Curiosities of the Search Room* there is no evidence that any part of it was obtained from the Search Room at Somerset House or at any other place. Most of the articles are taken from second-hand sources; thus the will of a lady who died in London in the present year is quoted from an Italian paper. We are supplied with particulars of the wills of Sennacherib, Eudamidas, and Telemachus; but the larger portion of the contents of the volume ranges from 1870 to 1880, and bears evidence of being taken from newspaper cuttings. For instance, although Lord St. Leonards' celebrated *dictum*,

"I could without difficulty run over the names of many judges and lawyers of note whose wills, made by themselves, have been set aside or construed so as to defeat every intention they ever had,"

is printed on the first page, the only illustrative instances given in the book are those of Lords Westbury and St. Leonards, and they are only casually mentioned in the Introduction. There is also a want of precision about some of the wills which is not altogether satisfactory, as when we read of "a bachelor of fortune,"

of "a Polish princess," and of "an old Parisian lady" who made certain bequests. On p. 61 there is a curious notice of a testator who wrote his will on one of his doors. "The executors had, therefore, no choice but to have the door unscrewed from its hinges and carried into court for probate before it could be administered." There is here, however, no clue to the name of the testator, to his nationality, or to the date of his will.

The author also does not keep very strictly within the limits of her subject, for she quotes the legend of a dog's will of the fifteenth century which is placed between entries dated respectively 1879 and 1880; and in place of any particulars respecting the will of Louis Agassiz some foolish remarks are reprinted from an American paper on the fact that the great naturalist styled himself a "teacher." We have searched in vain in this book for any notice of probably the most noted will in existence—viz., that of Peter Thellusson, who left £600,000 to accumulate until all his sons and grandsons were dead. When this time arrived the entire property—which, it was reckoned, would have grown to at least £19,000,000—was to be transferred to the eldest great-grandson. The will was pronounced valid by Lord Loughborough in 1799, but an Act of Parliament was passed in the following year rendering null all such bequests in future. It was thrown into chancery, and when the grandson of Thellusson's eldest son claimed the bequest he only received in 1859 about the original sum.

Still a good-sized volume of curious wills cannot fail to be amusing reading, and, if the reader is not exactly instructed, he will probably be entertained. Here is the bill of fare:—Eccentric wills, puzzling wills, wills in obsolete language and in rhyme, vindictive wills, directions for burial, bequests to wives, charitable gifts, art gifts, gifts to servants, wills in favour of dumb animals, disputed wills, and wills of remarkable persons. The shortest will in existence is said to have been proved at Lewes in 1878, and it consisted of eight words only: "Mrs. — to have all when I die." Unlike this laconic writer will-makers have sometimes found it difficult to choose a proper legatee—this must have been the case with one who left all his property in 1875 to the Metropolitan Board of Works. We often hear of bank-notes being found between the leaves of old books, and a curious instance of this mode of keeping money caused much trouble to certain executors who sold a volume for a trifle which was afterwards found to contain notes of the value of £700. An awkward condition in a will was got over very cleverly by a legatee, but we are not told whether the law allowed of the arrangement by which a cheque drawn to order was deposited in the deceased's coffin in place of the £1,000 which he directed to be buried with him. The old bequests of money and bread still given out at some of the City churches are well known, but one of the oddest of the class, if true, is that mentioned here without a date:—

"A Dissenting minister bequeathed a sum of money to his chapel at St. Ives to provide six Bibles every year, for which six men and six women were to throw dice on Whit Tuesday after the morning service, the minister kneeling

the while at the south end of the communion-table, and praying God to direct the luck to his glory."

There are notices under the heading of remarkable persons of many people who have not been particularly remarkable. Thus there is one of John Dryden dated 1684. Now the only remarkable man of that name known to us died intestate in 1700. The author might have added to her chapter on wills in favour of dumb animals one alluded to by Pope (Moral Essays, epistle 3):—

"But thousands died without or this or that,
Die and endow a college or a cat."

The person here alluded to was Frances Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, the once celebrated beauty of Charles the Second's Court, who left several favourite cats to female friends with legacies for their support.

This book will probably draw attention to the subject, and we hope that it will not be long before a more trustworthy collection of the curiosities of will-making is produced.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

Political and Legal Remedies for War. By Sheldon Amos, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; late Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, London. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

MR. AMOS is a well-known thinker on international jurisprudence, and war, being generally wicked and always a curse, seems to have taken hold of his sensitive mind as the central fact of the subject. In the present volume he turns it over in every aspect, beginning with the topics which persuade him that its abolition is not impossible. Private wars, judicial combats, and duelling have disappeared—the last, at least, so far as England is concerned; public war itself has undergone a great change of character; both economic facts and general sentiment, in an increasing degree, are opposed to it. The direction of progress is indicated, and who shall limit the goal it may attain? Next follows a review of some of the causes of modern European wars. Then, under the head of Political Remedies, not only mediation and arbitration, the neutralisation of States, seas, and canals, and international conferences and congresses are discussed, but various other points of policy are noticed. Lastly, under the head of Legal Remedies, we have an able pleading in favour of the exemption of private persons and property from maritime capture, and some observations on the laws of war by land.

It would be unjust to the accomplished author to suppose that he intended thoroughly to explore so vast a field in between three and four hundred pages of open type. He would rather appear to have wished to confirm his own faith by a general review of the progress made and of the ground for further hope, and then to have liberally communicated the result to the public. Nor can we say that in doing so he has done otherwise than well. However familiar the topics may be as isolated ones, the perusal of them in a connected shape acts as a *sursum corda*, which may countervail the discouragement with regard to any advent of the reign of

peace which the common aspect of international affairs is too apt to produce.

The subject is often obscured by thinking too exclusively of "States," which, after all, are only men in certain combinations. Indeed, the passions which tend to war are extremely like those which tend to individual violence within a State; and if it be true that they are usually a little more respectable, the difficulty of controlling them is enhanced on the other hand by the fact that they are less under the check of opposing passions in the same community. Mr. Amos may be complimented on the clearness with which he bears in mind that it is men and their failings, and not merely defective international arrangements, that he has to deal with. We may refer for this to his sections on the "Peculiar Mutual Sensibilities of States" (pp. 71-75), and on the "Defective State of International Morality" (pp. 91-106), as well as to some strong remarks on pp. 353-55. Now, within a given State, if education and moral influences have toned down the desires which tend to violence, still it is only Government which controls them so far as they exist. If, then, war is to cease before the desires which tend to it are wholly eradicated—that is, while the human race continues—are men in combination so different from individuals that any other means except Government can be looked to for such a result?

We draw from this two conclusions, from neither of which do we think that Mr. Amos could dissent. First, that the theory of international law, in its ultimate form, will have to say less than most writers do now about the independence of States, and more about what they now call by the exceptional-sounding name of Intervention, but which they will probably one day have to call by the normal-sounding name of International Government. Secondly, that the control which the Great Powers even now exercise over the affairs of Europe is a commencement of such Government, and therefore worthy of being welcomed by theorists. It is true that small as well as great ought to have a voice in Government, and that great as well as small ought to be subject to it; but we recur to the analogy of particular States, within which the existence of Government has always had to precede its being brought to perfection.

J. WESTLAKE.

The Great African Island. Chapters on Madagascar. By the Rev. James Sibree, jun., F.R.G.S. With Maps and Illustrations. (Trübner & Co.)

THE author of this volume has spent ten years of his life in the island of Madagascar, he is thoroughly conversant with the language of the natives, and, as a missionary, lacked not opportunity for becoming acquainted with their mode of life and ways of thinking. Under these circumstances we are justified in looking to him for trustworthy information and an addition to the existing stock of knowledge. Nor are we doomed to disappointment in these respects.

Certainly, the opening chapter, which deals with the early history of Madagascar, holds out but little promise of future performance; but in the pages that follow the author makes

full amends for his shortcomings as an historical critic, and furnishes an account of the physical geography of the island which is not only instructive, but also eminently readable.

But that which gives the volume its chief value is the very full information which it contains on the inhabitants, their language, physical appearance, superstitions, traditions, and social condition. That the bulk of the people are akin to the races which inhabit the Polynesian and Malayan Archipelagoes, as was first recognised by Frederik de Houtman in 1603, can no longer be doubted. As the author says,

"The grounds for this belief are found in the close connexion between the languages of Madagascar and those of the Malayo-Polynesian races, and in the similarity of the customs, handicrafts, and mental and physical characteristics of these now widely separated peoples."

Mr. Crawford's assertion that the Malagasy "do not bear any resemblance to the Malays," and that "they are in fact negroes, but negroes of a particular description," and Mr. C. Staniland Wake's view to the same effect, find no favour in the mind of the author, who very fairly doubts whether the skulls adduced by the latter are really those of a Hová and a Bétsimisáraka, as asserted.

It cannot, however, be denied that there has been an infusion of African blood, more especially among the Sákaláva on the north-west coast, and this had "doubtless some effect on the language of the western tribes, and probably added a darker strain to their colour." Indeed, the differences of complexion, stature, contour, and profile of the face exhibited by the Malagasy strike even the casual observer, and it would be rash to assert the homogeneous origin of all the islanders. The author tells us that almost every shade of colour, from a very light olive, not darker than may be seen in Southern Europe, down to a very dark tint is met with. Long, black, and straight hair is common with the lighter coloured tribes, while the darker tribes have, as a rule, shorter and more frizzly hair, "although it is rarely, if ever, of the true negro woolly or tufted kind of head cover." In the contours of the face and head there is the same variety, for we meet European types side by side with the high cheek-bones of the Malays, and occasionally even true negro features.

We learn next to nothing about the Kimos and other dwarfish tribes who are supposed to be the representatives of the aboriginal inhabitants. With regard to the Kaliô or Béhôsy, who live in the woods of the Bémarràha, one week's journey to the west of the capital, the author merely states that they resemble the Sákaláva, jump from tree to tree, like monkeys, when pursued, are exceedingly timid, and die of fright when captured.

In a book written by a missionary we naturally look for authentic information on the prospects of Christianity; and although the author is not as communicative on this point as we could have desired, he yet enables us to form a tolerably correct opinion of the condition of affairs. When the idols and charms throughout the centre provinces of Imérina were committed to the flames in September 1869, Christianity, as interpreted

by the agents of the London Missionary Society, had won the day. Of course, the vast proportion of these new converts would as readily have embraced Islam or any other religion had Government commanded them to do so, and the author is fully aware of this.

"A very large proportion of the present adherents, especially in the more ignorant country districts, can only be regarded as Christians in name; and, were there to be a change in the attitude of the authorities towards the form of religion now favoured by them, probably only a small remnant of these 'pagorni' would be found steadfast to their present profession. . . . On more than one occasion, when unfounded reports had been circulated in the villages that the Sovereign no longer favoured Christianity, a mere handful of people only have come together for several weeks afterwards to represent a congregation of three or four hundred worshippers."

Old heathen superstitions are still rife among these Malagasy "Christians," and many of the old practices survive, though sometimes disguised in a Christian garb. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are regarded as *ody* or charms, and as a means of obtaining some vague benefit quite irrespectively of the moral condition of those receiving them. The *tangéna* ordeal, though abolished by the Anglo-Malagasy Treaty in 1865, is still believed in, and quite recently, in April 1878, the ravages of an epidemic fever led to its revival in a village close to the capital. Several people had died from its effects before Government interfered and put a stop to it by severely punishing all those concerned. Very curious are the notions entertained with respect to the efficacy of prayer.

"The Christianised Malagasy are scrupulous about not eating food until a blessing has been asked; but this takes a superstitious form, from being considered not so much as the thanksgiving of the partaker as a consecration of the food itself, which is then termed *vita fisaorana*, or 'properly blessed.' So they ask of any food, 'Is it blessed?' And it is said that some graceless people who wished to save themselves trouble have been so economical of time as to ask a blessing over the whole store of provision in their rice-pit! considering that all future thanksgiving would thus be unnecessary."

The practical effects of Christian preaching have not, perhaps, been as considerable as sanguine spirits expected. Forced labour, or *fānampōana*, which is a great hindrance to all progress, continues to be the rule; and M. Grandidier even hints at such a thing as a "*fānampōana angilisy*" exacted by the missionaries. Government officials, with the exception of schoolmasters, receive no salaries. The island is still without roads, and nothing is spent on harbours, lighthouses, or public works. Domestic slavery has not been abolished.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the teachings of the missionaries have beneficially affected the social relations of the islanders. The standard of morals has become higher; polygamy may be said to be at an end, and divorce is very much less frequent than it used to be. The cruel punishments formerly inflicted for political and other crimes have fallen into disuse. Trifling thefts

are no longer punished with the death of the offender and the reduction to slavery of the members of his family. In nothing has the beneficent influence of Christianity been so evident as in the amelioration of the horrors of war.

"In the early part of the present century, the Hovas, while making themselves masters of the interior and eastern portion of the island, carried on a series of cruel wars, in which great suffering was inflicted on the outlying tribes. Fire and sword were carried through the country; the men were mercilessly shot down and speared, and the women and children were brought up as slaves to Imérina, so that a deep feeling of hatred to the Hovas was left in the minds of the conquered people, a feeling still strong after the lapse of forty or fifty years. But in the last expedition against the Sakalavas (in 1873), one of the divisions of the army returned without firing a shot or taking a single life; the other had to attack the rebel stronghold, and in the conflict some lives were lost; but, as far as is known, no other bloodshed took place. So that the Hova army returned to Imérina, leaving a very different impression upon the minds of the people to that made by former war expeditions. The people, who at first fled from the Hova camp, soon perceived that they had nothing to fear, as they found that its neighbourhood was the best possible market for the sale of their produce."

All this is very satisfactory, and, when we learn beside that schools are being founded in every village and a taste for literature is spreading among the natives, we may fairly look forward to a time when Madagascar may claim a place among the "civilised" countries of the world. A native monthly magazine, *Tény Sôa*, partly written by natives, has a circulation of 3,400 copies, and among the most popular books issued from the two missionary presses are treatises on "Physical Geography" and "Logic."

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

Le Roman de Setna: Etude philologique, etc.
Par E. Revillout. (Paris: Leroux.)

Fragment d'un Commentaire sur le Second Livre d'Hérodote. Par G. Maspero. (Paris: Chameroth.)

Romans et Poésies du Papyrus Harris No. 500. Par G. Maspero. (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.)

The Romance of Setna continues to fascinate Egyptologists. First translated into French by Brugsch-Bey in 1867, and thence Englished by Mr. Le Page Renouf in 1875, it has now been retranslated from the original text in two independent versions by Prof. G. Maspero and M. Revillout. The papyrus is written in the demotic character, and consists of 138 lines. It was found in 1865, with several other MSS. (some in Coptic, some in the hieratic script, and all of various epochs), in the grave of a Coptic monk at Thebes; and it is now in the Boolak collection. The monk would seem to have collected a little library which he wished to have buried with him when he died. The handwriting of *The Romance of Setna* is of the best demotic period. Brugsch assigned it for this reason to the second or third century B.C., a date which M. Revillout confirms from internal evidence. The legal usages touched upon in the course

of the story—notably a case of marriage contract in which the hero makes over his entire property to his bride—are in conformity with the conditions of the law under the rule of the Lagidae—that is to say, from the reign of Ptolemy Soter to that of Philopater. The present copy may, however, be a modernised version of a more ancient story dating from the end of the Nineteenth or the beginning of the Twentieth Dynasty.

The first lines are wanting; but we see that there is a tale within a tale. A noted historical personage, Prince Kha-em-uas, high-priest of Memphis, and son of Rameses II., is represented in the act of violating a grave in the necropolis of Memphis, in order to obtain possession of a magical volume called "*The Book of Thoth*," which was buried under the head of a certain dead and mummied prince named Ptah-nefer-Ka. By virtue of this book, Ptah-nefer-Ka and his wife, Ahura, both buried in one grave, have power to speak, move, and assume various forms as if alive. They resist the attempt of Kha-em-uas; and Ahura, sitting up on her funeral couch (for neither seems to be enclosed in a mummy-case), endeavours to dissuade the intruder from his purpose. To this end she relates the story of her marriage with Ptah-nefer-Ka, showing how her husband's desire to possess this fatal book of knowledge entailed death upon themselves and their child. Kha-em-uas, however, carries off the volume, which brings crime and misery upon him, and which, in the end, he is glad to restore with all due show of contrition. The narrative is rich in local colour, and full of marvellous incidents. The scene is laid partly in Memphis, partly on the Nile, and partly at Coptos. Regarded as a mere story, it is by far the most entertaining specimen of ancient Egyptian fiction yet discovered. The present translations are independent of, and yet supplement, each other. Prof. Maspero, bringing to his subject the imagination and style of a poet, deals with this antique romance from the purely literary point of view; while M. Revillout is mainly concerned in sifting it for grains of historical and legal fact. Prof. Maspero's pamphlet professes to form part of an unpublished Commentary on the Second Book of Herodotus. He recognises in *The Romance of Setna* a specimen of that popular literature which the Greek traveller found ready to his hand; and which—being himself no Egyptian scholar—he too readily accepted for history. It was a popular literature abounding in romantic stories freely garnished with the names of royal and famous persons; Khufu, Thothmes, and Rameses figuring among ghosts and sorcerers, just as Arthur, Charlemagne, and Haroun-al-Raschid figure in the fictions of a later age. Prof. Maspero draws a lively picture of Memphis in the fifth century B.C.; compares the time and distances of the Nile voyage of that date with the time and distances of the *dahabeeyah* trip of the present day; and shows how the rebellious condition of the Menzaleh district prevented Herodotus from visiting the city of Tanis. The old traveller, it will be remembered, is always careful to give his authorities. "An Egyptian told me this," "A priest told me that," are his constantly recurring formulas. Prof. Maspero is of opinion that

these Egyptians and priests were mere guides "of a bastard race" from the Delta, where there had then of late sprung up a mixed race speaking Greek and Egyptian, and probably speaking both badly; such guides, in short, as our modern dragomans and vergers—persons of little education, and more given to the retailing of miraculous and scandalous stories than to statements of sober fact. Also, it is to be noted that the tales repeated by Herodotus relate precisely to such buildings as he would have been shown over by a guide. M. Maspero, however, attaches a high value to these popular fictions. "The monuments," he says,

"tell us, or will some day tell us, of the deeds of Khufu, of Rameses, of Thothmes, in the real world; Herodotus tells us what was said of them in the streets of Memphis. His second book is worth more to us than a chapter of history: it is a chapter of literary history."

M. Maspero's translation is singularly limpid, simple, and antique in style, and is enriched with ample notes. These notes, however, would have been of more value to the student if his quotations, instead of being transliterated, had been rendered into hieroglyphs.

That the Setna Kha-em-uas of the romance is identical with the Kha-em-uas of history was at once recognised by Dr. Brugsch; but it was left for M. Revillout first to point out a very curious link connecting *The Romance of Setna* with a hieratic papyrus in the Louvre. This MS., called the funeral papyrus of Tah-*ha-xu*, consists of selected chapters from *The Ritual*, followed by a series of magical invocations. The invocations are preceded by a gloss in three lines, to the effect that "these are the texts found by the royal son Kha-em-uas under the head of a corpse to the west of Memphis; they are to be recited at the Fiery Gate between the defunct and the dead," &c., &c. Hence it would appear that *The Romance of Setna* is based upon very ancient tradition, and that Kha-em-uas (a learned prince and a well-known student of the arts of magic) was actually supposed to have acquired some book of occult lore in this sacrilegious way. M. Revillout's version is enriched by a charming portrait of Kha-em-uas from a bas-relief fragment in the Louvre.

Prof. Maspero is the most industrious of Egyptologists. Scarcely has his study of *The Romance of Setna* appeared in pamphlet form when it is followed by an admirably printed volume entitled *Romans et Poésies*. Here we have annotated translations of three more popular tales, two of which are from papyri in the British Museum. First in order comes a singular story, first translated a few years ago by Mr. C. W. Goodwin under the title of *The Doomed Prince* (see *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vol. iii., 1874). This tale bears a family resemblance to some of the stories in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. After years of hope deferred, a king and queen are blessed with a son. The seven Hathors, who play the rôle of fairy godmothers, predict that the boy will die by the bite of a crocodile, a serpent, or a dog. The king accordingly builds a castle on a high mountain in order to make a State prisoner of his son, and, as a matter of course, takes his precautions in vain. The prince, having become the husband of

a lovely princess and the master of a faithful dog, goes through various adventures, in the course of which his bride slays the serpent, so freeing him from one of his destinies. Here, just as the crocodile appears upon the scene, the story breaks off. One foresees, however, that the dog will kill the crocodile, and then, by some fatal accident, himself fulfil his master's doom. The narrative is purely fanciful, and the MS. dates apparently from about the Thirtieth Dynasty. M. Maspero shows how similar predictions attach to the unlucky days of the Ancient Egyptian Kalendar (Fourth Sallier papyrus) translated by M. Chabas.* The 23rd and 27th days of the month Paophi, for instance, are fatal birthdays, and entail "death by the crocodile" and "death by the serpent." The doomed prince, however, must have been born on a day still more unlucky, since he was in a plurality of dangers. M. Maspero also points out very felicitously how the threefold predictions attached to each date in the Ancient Kalendar referred to the three periods of four hours each into which the Egyptian day was divided—a precious indication which seems to have escaped the keen eye of M. Chabas. Thus, the hieroglyph for *nefer* (good), three times repeated, means an entirely fortunate day; while *nefer* twice, followed once by the hieroglyph denoting strife, signifies that the first eight hours are lucky and the last four unlucky.

"Comment Thouti prit la Ville de Joppé" and "Fragments d'un Conte fantastique" complete Prof. Maspero's volume. The first of these has also been previously translated by Mr. C. W. Goodwin. The story may possibly have some historical foundation. The first lines are lost; but it would seem that one Thouti, or Tahuti, an officer of the time of Thothmes III., has undertaken to capture the city of Joppa, upon condition that the king will entrust him with the royal staff. Thothmes consents to lend the staff, which Thouti hides in a bundle of forage. He has gone with a considerable force to within a short distance of Joppa, at the point where the papyrus begins, and, leaving his soldiers in ambush, has boldly ventured alone into the Syrian camp. He is well received by the Prince of Joppa, who entertains him at supper. They drink together; and Thouti, under pretence of gratifying the curiosity of his host, sends for the royal staff. When it is brought, he slays the prince with it at a single blow. He then conceals two hundred soldiers in as many big jars; fills three hundred other jars with cords and fetters; loads five hundred more soldiers with the five hundred jars, and sends them into the city in the character of captives bearing booty. Once inside the gates, the bearers liberate their comrades, take the place by stratagem, and make all the inhabitants prisoners. Now Thouti seems to have been a real personage. His funeral vases are divided between the Louvre and Leyden museums; and the inscriptions on these vases show him to have been a royal scribe, a general, and governor of the lands of the north. He very possibly distinguished himself by the capture of Joppa,

* See *An Oriental Zadkiel*, ACADEMY, August 31, 1878.

though, of course, not in the way described in the story. The big jars are evidently the ancestors of the jars that concealed the Forty Thieves; and this incident may mark the point at which fact ends and fiction begins.

The "Conte fantastique" is a first translation, and therefore of peculiar interest. The papyrus is in the Berlin collection, and dates from the Twelfth Dynasty—that is, from the very early period of the Usertesens and Amenemhats, probably a thousand years before Abraham's arrival in Egypt. And the MS. professes, even so, to be a copy from one still older. It is much mutilated, and very short. The beginning is lost, and the end has never been written. The scribe, being interrupted or weary, laid aside his pen some five thousand years ago in the middle of a sentence, and so it remains to this day. The sense of the story is obscure. Some shepherds have seen a vision of a woman, beautiful but terrible, with floating hair, on the borders of a waste-water near which their flocks are pasturing. They hastily drive away the cattle; and, while they wade the shallows, those among them who are skilled in magic repeat a formula to charm the evil creatures of the waters. The narrative breaks off just where the weird woman appears for the second time.

M. Maspero entitles his volume *Romans et Poésies*, but omits to specify which tales he regards as prose and which as poetry. Egyptian poetry is not a poetry of rhyme and rhythm; it is a poetry of antithesis, of parallelism, of alliteration. It is rich in imagery; and the phrases are distinguished by a certain symmetry of form, as well as by frequent, and sometimes slightly varied, repetitions. The magnificent hymn of victory of Thothmes III., engraved upon a granite stela at Boolak, and the famous hymn to Amen-Ra translated by M. Grébaut (*Revue Archéologique*, vol. xxv., new series), offer striking examples of these leading features of the Egyptian lyric style. None of the above tales, however, are peculiarly distinguished by poetic forms. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Passages from the Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold. (Smith, Elder and Co.) We do not know whether this idea of a prose anthology from the writings of Mr. Matthew Arnold originated with himself or with somebody else, nor does the title-page help us as to the hand which has made the selection. But the idea, whosoever it may have been, was a good one, and the execution is good too. Mr. Matthew Arnold is a writer who can be perhaps better illustrated by selection than any other of the principal living masters of English prose, except Mr. Ruskin. His virtue lies almost, if not altogether, in detached hits and fancies, quips and cranks, and conceits. We once heard a staunch defender of Mr. Arnold's, who was pressed hard by an army of the aliens, avow that his master's excellence consisted not so much in the truth of his remarks as in the irritation which he caused by them, and the consequent *jailissement* of sparks from the otherwise obtuse mind of the colliding Philistine. The present volume ought to enable Mr. Arnold to fulfil this mission of his in an otherwise unlikely, not to say impossible, degree. Not all our favourite passages perhaps are here, but a very large number of them are. We shall own that we wish a full half of the book

had not been given to Mr. Arnold's utterances on "Philosophy and Religion." That they hit a certain taste of the day is of course undeniable; indeed, the tenth-rate imitations of them which have become so plentiful prove this better than anything else could possibly do. But that in permanent value they approach Mr. Arnold's literary and social criticisms is a position which it appears to us hopeless to attempt to maintain. They are, indeed, very often marked by the identical faults which, as a literary and social critic, Mr. Arnold has done most good by denouncing—such as idle and childish straining after eccentricity and arbitrary paradox, wanton and inurbane treading on toes which lie quite out of the path, posing as an "I-by-myself-I," and other notes of clever Philistinism or Philistine cleverness. No such verdict would be true of the extracts included under the heads of "Literature," and of "Politics and Society," though, of course, there is the amplest room even here for individual dissent. The best compliment that can be paid to Mr. Arnold is to observe the numerous instances in which ideas, novel and unheard of when he first announced them thirty or twenty or ten years ago, have become, as it were, the common-places of the present generation. It is, of course, open to any of his admirers to say that he is still before his age, and that in the year 1900 the doctrine that poetry is a criticism of life will be the accepted starting-point of poetical critics. But we do not intend to be controversial. If Mr. Arnold had chosen to remark in this volume that "prose is a criticism of death," we should not hold up the hand of horror or of protest. No Englishman who has the faculty of admiration and of discernment can fail to experience a certain feeling of gratification that a countryman and a contemporary of his own should have displayed the singular alacrity and mobility of intelligence, the delicate faculty of wit, the power of illuminating the most commonplace subjects with a fantastic yet informing irradiation of comment, which are shown in such manifold measure and degree in this volume. Mr. Arnold, indeed, is an Englishman *quand même*, and somebody might very well devise an oxymoron like Stirling's Harpocrates-Stentor to express his "contrariness." The audacious eccentricity with which he prays us all to sacrifice our eccentricity at the feet of uniformity, the staunch Philistinism with which he refuses to see the redeeming points in Philistines, the curious jumbling of measures and standards observable in his estimates, the beautifully parochial absence of catholicity which makes him deny, for instance, the poetical qualities of Macaulay's *Lays* or of the French Alexandrine simply because others have rated those qualities absurdly high—all these things are English to the backbone. But this is not the place for a detailed criticism of Mr. Matthew Arnold. We need only repeat that the present selection exhibits the author excellently to those who read it in a severely scientific spirit, and contains abundance of delight for those who read it merely as a bundle of charming fragments of literature. If it be often possible to think more justly than Mr. Matthew Arnold thinks, it is not often possible to speak more quaintly and suggestively than Mr. Matthew Arnold speaks. There seems to have been in these last years something like a recrudescence of the old mania for "beauties" of the works of writers of merit, and certainly Mr. Arnold deserves his place in the galaxy.

Modern American Lyrics. Edited by Karl Kuortz and Otto Dickmann. (Leipzig: Brockhaus; London: Williams and Norgate.) This collection cannot be accepted as a comprehensive sample of modern American poetry, for the editors have apparently intended to confine their choice to lyrics and to short descriptive pieces.

Although prepared for a German public and not for us, a volume like this has, of necessity, a greater interest for the Englishman than for the foreigner. There is, however, no fear that it can displace the excellent selection from the contemporary poetry of America made by Mr. W. J. Linton, and published here some two years ago by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. A comparison between both books will best prove to us how far the Leipzig collection is the inferior of the two. Why, for instance, has Walt Whitman been utterly left out? Could nothing have been quoted from his exquisite *Drum-taps*? Was there no space for the *Pioneers o' Pioneers*, or for *Quicksand Years*? Only three specimens are given of Bret Harte's poetry; among these neither his famous *Relieving Guard* nor the equally well-known *Heathen Chinee* will be found. Capt. John Hay, who has written some strangely pathetic and original verse, is here only represented by *Religion and Doctrine*, a poem wholly un-American both in subject and in treatment. Yet for the effusions of Pliny Earle, Cyrus Elder, Harmon S. Babcock, Henry Timrod, Jones Very, and a host of others the editors have made abundant place. That is the mistake of the book; there are too many poetasters; there is too great a proportion of inferior verse—too little that is really worthy of being chosen and valued apart. In a volume like this we want the best, and the best only. With but few exceptions, MM. Knortz and Dickmann have merely made an alphabetical arrangement of some mediocre lines by mediocre poets; and in doing this they have assuredly failed of their design.

Documents Illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral. Edited by W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. (Camden Society.) The contents of this volume are of a very miscellaneous character, and extend over more than five centuries. The earliest document is an indulgence granted for the repair of the cathedral by Robert of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bangor, in the year 1201; and the latest is a reprint from the original in the British Museum of "An Answer to the Objections against Covering the Dome of St. Paul's with English Copper." The probable date of this paper is 1708. The objector seems to be fairly answered, but, although the Committee of the House of Commons recommended that copper should be used, lead was finally adopted. The difference in cost was less than might be supposed, the estimate for lead being £2,500, and that for copper £3,050; but it is stated that the copper would be lighter than the lead by above six hundred tons, and would certainly outlast it. Between these two dates are included (with other articles of less importance) a Chronicle of the Cathedral from 1140 to 1341, enriched by valuable notes from Dr. Simpson's pen, and some interesting papers relating to the destruction of the spire in 1561. The spire must have been a feature of unusual beauty, exceeding in height that of Salisbury Cathedral by nearly fifty feet, and frequent reference to it is to be found in the current literature of the time. The Liturgical fragments which Dr. Simpson has printed—especially the office of St. Erkenwald (Bishop of London) and the office of St. Peter and St. Paul—will be of very great value to the increasing class of ecclesiastical antiquaries, and we may congratulate the society upon having secured the services of so erudite an editor for their publication.

History of Russia. By R. Gossip. (William Collins, Sons and Co.) Mr. Gossip's *History of Russia* forms a part of "Collins's School Series." It will probably serve the purpose for which it was compiled. From it school children may gather, if they read it intelligently, a fair idea of the rise and progress of the Russian empire. But older scholars must be cautious how they

accept it as an authority. It bristles with misprints, so that a large number of its names are wrongly spelt, and its statements are sometimes—to use the mildest term—suspicious. It has, however, this merit. Its author does not seem to have had any political purpose to serve; and it has evidently been compiled with pains. The early part is the weakest. Here and there we light upon a passage which seems to reveal a dangerous tenuity in the crust of knowledge on which our feet are set. We may take as an instance that describing the fires at Moscow which led to the temporary conversion of Ivan the Terrible. History relates that in 1547 Moscow was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the young Tsar and his Court took refuge in the neighbouring village of Vorobievo. It was there that the priest Sylvester addressed to him a remonstrance which made a deep impression upon him. For about six years Sylvester exercised a great influence over Ivan. Then the Tsar began to suspect him of treason. In 1560 he retired into a monastery. Soon afterwards he was accused of having brought about the death of Ivan's spouse, Anastasia, by witchcraft, and he was banished to the Solovetsk monastery, where he died. Mr. Gossip's account of all this is as follows:—

"One night Ivan was roused from sleep to find his palace in a blaze, and to hear himself made the object of most dreadful curses by the infuriated multitudes. He was stricken by fright and compunction. At this juncture a wandering monk named Sylvester made his way to the room where the monarch was, and addressed him in the language of sternest rebuke. . . . He fell upon his knees, and fervently promised obedience. . . . While Sylvester and Anastasia lived he so acted as to win the confidence and attachment of his people to a remarkable degree."

A Female Nihilist. By Ernest Lavigne. Translated from the French by G. Sutherland Edwards. (W. H. Allen and Co.) M. Lavigne's ideas about Russia and the Russians are somewhat strange. "Take any Russian whomsoever," he says, "shut him up in that Paris which he loves so well; it is the most cruel, the most refined punishment you can inflict on him. His town, his village, his snow—these are what a Russian misses; these are to him as the air he breathes—his very life." Having constructed for himself this image of a Russian, he has proceeded to compose a story intended to illustrate the workings of that Russian's mind when under the influence of revolutionary ideas. As a sensational novel, his work is not devoid of merit. It is thoroughly French, though there is nothing in it to offend English taste. But on the subject of Nihilism it throws no light whatsoever. Nor can the question as to what becomes of our omnibuses in their old age be considered as definitely settled by the author's statement about one of the St. Petersburg trams. "Oddly enough, on the inner walls the words Charing Cross were still legible. The London omnibuses, when they are past service, enter it again at St. Petersburg." The best feature of the book in its English dress is the style of its translation, which is free and vigorous, though marked here and there by traces of haste. We hope that the next book which Mr. G. S. Edwards translates will be one more worthy of his powers.

Kandahar in 1879: being the Diary of Major Le Mesurier, R.E. (Allen.) Messrs. Allen have recently shown so much activity in maintaining the reputation of their house as Indian publishers that we may fairly congratulate them upon the opportuneness of the present volume, however much we may mourn the cause of that opportuneness. Every day, when we open the paper, we look first for any news, welcome or unwelcome, from Kandahar; and here we have an account, not only of that city, but of the conditions of campaigning in the country

round, from one who took an active part in the military operations of last year. Unlike most officers who rush into print, generally a few years late, Major Le Mesurier makes no pretensions to literary skill or the facile vice of word-painting. He puts his diary before us, containing just what an honest eye-witness would jot down concerning events as they occurred. It may be doubted whether the ordinary reader, whose taste has been corrupted by the descriptive style of the special correspondent (a style, by-the-way, which is creeping even into official despatches), will make much progress through these simple pages. But to the military student, and, indeed, to all who care to know what war really means, they are invaluable. The major had several qualifications for the task he undertook. He belongs to the most highly educated branch of the service, who can make a road or triangulate a survey with equal facility. He was a member of the head-quarters' staff, and thus saved both from routine work and from isolation at some out-post. He is an old Indian campaigner, who understands how to make himself comfortable anywhere, and that most difficult of all tasks—how to ride a camel. Suddenly called away from Simla, he had to cross the Punjab and Sind—fortunately in the coolest month of the year—by goods train, the quickest mode of transit available. Then he marched up with the main column through the Bolan and over the Khojak Pass, with the thermometer sometimes below seven degrees. About ten months were spent quietly at Kandahar, with only an occasional expedition on duty into the surrounding country. At last he received with evident delight a civil appointment in India, and was off like a school-boy, taking only eleven days to get from Kandahar to his home at Simla. Of fighting he saw nothing beyond a cavalry skirmish, nor has he any historical events to chronicle. The life was dull, the country God-forsaken, and the climate tended alternately to frost-bite and cholera. But Major Le Mesurier is a good soldier, a patriotic Englishman, and a close observer. His grumbles form merely an integral part of his matter-of-fact narrative of all that went on around. The two subjects that seem to have interested him most were the birds of Afghanistan and the difficulties of transport. In regard to the latter, he estimates that a British force campaigning in Afghanistan requires an average of one camp follower and one beast of burden to every fighting man. The significance of this estimate with regard to the march of Gen. Roberts to the relief of Kandahar will be readily appreciated. And we may add, where are the camp followers (say two thousand in number) that "followed" Gen. Burrows? In conclusion, the following passage seems to deserve quotation:—

"On passing out into the street I noticed splashes of blood above the lintel of the doorway, a practice observed by the Afghans in times of misfortune and calamity. It was explained that the blood of a sheep had been thrown here on the occasion of the death of one of the sons of Abdul Rahman, shortly after we had entered Kandahar."

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish in September a *History of Procedure in England during the Norman Period*, by Melville Madison Bigelow, Ph.D., whose *Placita Anglo-Normannica* was a year ago reviewed in these columns. The subject is dealt with partly from a legal, partly from a constitutional, point of view, under the following heads:—(1) "Principles of Criticism;" (2) "The Danelag;" (3) "The Courts (with Special Reference to the Ecclesiastical and King's Courts);" (4) "The Writ Process;" (5) "Distrain;" (6) "Summons;" (7) "The

Issue Term;" (8) "The Medial Judgment;" (9) "The Trial Term;" (10) "The Final Judgment." In an Appendix will be given valuable records, many of which have not been printed before.

THE resources of the London Library continue to develop. During the past year of its existence the increase in members, after allowing for the losses by death or withdrawal, has amounted to more than forty, and its financial resources have been augmented by nearly £1,000. The purchase of the building in St. James's Square, in which the library has long been established, and of the adjacent property at the back, has been completed by the raising of £19,000 in debentures, and by the sale of investments, which realised over £2,000. The premises belonging to the library now extend from St. James's Square to Duke Street, and the subscribers may be congratulated on the possession of property which will, in all probability, increase in value every year. More than 2,500 volumes have been added to the shelves since the date of the last Report, nearly a quarter of which are classed under the head of fiction. Most of these accessions have been published within the twelvemonth, but we notice that the list of new books includes many works printed in France and Germany during the last half-century. It is intended to publish a supplementary catalogue comprising all the works which have been acquired since the publication of the large catalogue in 1875.

A NEW and cheaper edition of Seemann's *Mythology of Greece and Rome*, carefully revised by the editor, Mr. Bianchi, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is to be published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. at the close of this month.

THE committee of the Penzance Library have recently published a catalogue of the books presented to them by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips since the appearance in 1875 of the catalogue of the whole of the works under their charge. Nearly twenty years have passed since that gentleman sent his first present of three hundred volumes to the Penzance Library; and he has continued from that time until now to manifest considerable interest in its prosperity. Through his generosity the library can now boast of the possession of a remarkable collection of plays and theological treatises published in the seventeenth century. The total of his gifts has reached to three thousand separate works.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are preparing for publication *The Early Life of Charles James Fox*, by George Otto Trevelyan, M.P.; *Faiths and Fashions: a Series of Essays on Social Questions*, by Lady Violet Greville; *A Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors*, selected and arranged by Arthur B. Davison; *The Angel-Messiah of Buddhists, Essenes, and Christians*, by Ernest de Bursen; *The Life of Napoleon the Third*, by Blanchard Jerrold, Vol. IV.; *American Food and Farming*, by Finlay Dun; *Horses and Roads; or, How to keep a Horse Sound on his Legs*, by Free-lance; *English Authors*, ed. T. Arnold; *Italy's History of Rome*, Vols. IV. and V.; *Horace, "Epistles," Book II.*, and *"Art of Poetry,"* with English Commentary and Notes by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bart.; *History of Ancient Egypt*, by Canon Rawlinson; *A Manual of Bovine Pathology*, by J. H. Steel; *Notes on Thucydides*, Book IV., by A. T. Barton and A. S. Chavasse; &c.

A SECOND edition of Mr. Ingram's *Life of Edgar Allan Poe* is almost ready for issue.

MR. W. H. HATTON, having, we understand, made the *Bradford Daily Chronicle and Mail* a great financial success, announces that on October 2 next he will resuscitate the *Bradford Times*

(established 1865) as a first-class weekly newspaper. The first issue will contain the opening chapters of a new story by Mr. B. L. Farjeon. Antiquarian and archaeological notes, Yorkshire folk-lore, notes and queries on local matters, historical events which have happened in the county, and remarkable stories in connexion therewith, will form prominent features in the paper, which was discontinued on the commencement of the daily journal above referred to.

A NEW and greatly enlarged edition of the essay on the Bibliography of Robert Burns and his life and character, by Mr. James McKie, of Kilmarnock, will shortly be published.

SIGNOR G. BARBERA, of Florence, proposes to publish early in 1881 a 16mo volume of about five hundred pages, entitled *Annuario della Letteratura italiana*, under the editorship of Drs. Guido Biagi and Guido Mazzoni.

AN exhibition of rare books printed in Normandy is now open at Caen, in honour of the four-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into that city. A copy of *Horace* printed at Caen in 1480 by Durandas and Quinjone is preserved in the National Library at Paris.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish next week *The Life and Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, being a translation from Mr. Watson's well-known edition of *Select Letters*, with Notes, historical and critical, by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and assistant-master at Haileybury College. The book is intended not merely for scholars, but for the wider public who may be interested to know more of the man whose character and personality are revealed in these letters, of the times of which they afford so vivid a picture.

At the request of the new proprietors, Mrs. Leith Adams has again undertaken the editorship of *Kensington*. The September number will contain a paper by Dr. Sullivan (President of Queen's College, Cork) entitled "The Aryan Soul-Land;" also one by Dr. Leith Adams, F.R.S., entitled "The Migratory Birds of Malta." Mr. Joseph Hutton, Mrs. Riddell, and the authoress of *Unaware*, *The Rose Garden*, &c., will contribute to early numbers. The magazine is now published by Messrs. Cecil Brooks and Co., 12 Catherine Street, Strand.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH'S illustrated edition of Gilpin's *Forest Scenery* is about to be republished by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. in a series of two-shilling monthly parts, the first of which will be ready immediately.

THE next volumes to appear in Messrs. Longmans' "Epochs of Modern History" series will be *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*, by F. W. Longman; *The Epoch of Reform, 1830-1850*, by Justin McCarthy, M.P.; and *The French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo, 1789-1815*, by Bertha M. Cordery.

KARL BLIND'S essay, in the last number of the *Minerva*—the new English magazine published at Rome—on "Ancient Vestiges of Civilisation," gives a description of the Egyptian water-way across the Isthmus of Suez, which was established more than 2,500 years ago, and of the Phœnician circumnavigation of Africa under Neko, the King of Egypt, as well as of the cutting of the isthmus by M. de Lesseps and the political questions connected with the enterprise.

THE new Report of the Hunterian Club states that the publications for the sixth year have been Thomas Lodge's *Reply to Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, an *Alarum against Usurers*, and *Wits Miserie and the Worlds Madnesse*; the Bannatyne MS., part v.; and Bibliographical and General Indexes, Glossary, Memoir, Title-pages, &c., to

Samuel Rowlands' Collected Works, part ii. The work still on hand is the conclusion of the Bannatyne MS., part vi. of which is nearly ready, to be followed by a Life of George Bannatyne, and Explanatory Notes and a Glossary; and the remainder of the writings of Thomas Lodge, three of whose tracts—viz., *The Life and Death of William Longbeard*; *Prosopopeia*; or, *the Teares of the Holy, Blessed, and Sanctified Marie, the Mother of God*; and *A Treatise of the Plague*—are almost ready for delivery. After all Lodge's known works have been reprinted, a Bibliographical Index, Notes, and a Glossary will be supplied, and Mr. Gosse will furnish a general Introduction. The income of the society during the past year was £358.

MR. B. L. FARJEON has certainly secured a competent staff for his new weekly, *Saturday Afternoon with the Best Authors, Past and Present*. Nor need his readers have any fear of a falling off in the quality of the matter, for the treasures of English literature are happily inexhaustible. In his first number, Washington Irving and Shelley, Sterne and Dickens, elbow one another. If we are to set at naught Pliny's wise maxim, and to read not much but many things, there should be room for this modest little venture.

PROF. CHADBOURNE, the distinguished American scholar, who for eight years has been at the head of Williams College, has resigned the presidency of that institution. Dr. Chadbourne is, it appears, engaged in manufacturing, and is the geologist for a number of mining companies in North Carolina. He is also occupied with a comprehensive work, to be called *The Wealth of the United States*.

THE *Oswestry Advertiser* mentions that a portrait of the late Mr. W. W. E. Wynne is in hand, suitable for binding up with the Memoir to appear in the forthcoming number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; and suggests that a portrait of the late Rev. Robert Jones, of Rotherhithe, might suitably be issued with the next part of the *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society*.

WE have received *The Romance of the Youth of Arthur*, by J. S. Stuart-Glennie (Moxon, Saunders and Co.); *Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities*, new edition, greatly enlarged, compiled by J. C. R. Buckner (Dunfermline: Clark); *An Essay on Education and the State of Ireland*, by an Irish Catholic, with Explanatory Remarks by W. J. Fitzpatrick (Dublin: Gill); *Werner's First German Course*, by J. W. Laurie, new edition (Laurie); *Money: How to Get, How to Keep, and How to Use it*, new edition, corrected and revised (Ward, Lock and Co.); *Der Gott des Christenthums als Gegenstand streng wissenschaftlicher Forschung*, von Dr. Rei (Prag); *The Highland Handbook and List of Shootings and Fishings* (Sampson Low and Co.); *Edderline and Other Poems*, by W. Tidd Matson (Elliot Stock); *Tales and Legends in Verse*, second edition (Griffith and Farran); *The Works of Charles Kingsley*, Vol. XVIII., *Sanitary and Social Lectures and Essays* (Macmillan); *Popular Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone* (Vizetelly); *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, Neue Folge, 1. Bd. 1. u. 2. Hft. (Jena: Fischer); *The English Visitor's Guide to the Brussels Exhibition Fêtes and Public Celebrations* (Stanford); *The Catechism of the Eastern Question*, by Maltman Barry (Elfringham Wilson); *Can Disease protect Health?* by Enoch Robinson (E. W. Allen); *Jahrbuch für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, 1. Jahrgang, 2. Hälfte (Zürich-Oberstrass: Kober); *Treatment of Cancer and Tumours*, by A. Marsden (Wyman); *The Old Church Clock*, by Canon Parkinson, fifth edition, edited, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by John Evans (Manchester: Heywood);

Practical Boat Sailing for Amateurs, by G. Christopher Davies (Bazaar Office); *Stock Keeping for Amateurs*, by W. H. Ablett (Bazaar Office); *The Bicyclist's Guide to Machines and Makers*, by R. E. Phillips (Bazaar Office); *The Practical Fisherman*, Part VIII. (Bazaar Office); *Sick Nursing at Home*, by S. F. A. Caulfeild (Bazaar Office); *The Editor's Box: a Midsummer Annual* (Cecil Brooks and Co.); *British Dogs*, Part XII., by Hugh Dalziel (Bazaar Office); *Bulbs and Bulb Culture*, Part III., by D. T. Fish (Bazaar Office); *Fancy Pigeons*, Part III., by J. O. Lyell (Bazaar Office); *Cucumber Culture for Amateurs*, by W. J. May (Bazaar Office); *Lays and Lyrics*, by G. Lancaster (Hull: Barnwell); *Constitutional Liberty*, Part I. (Glasgow: Porteous Bros.); *The Rescue of Child-Soul*, by the Rev. W. F. Crafts (Sunday School Union); *The Regeneration of Roumania*, by Kalixt Wolski, trans. T. L. Oxley (Kerby and Endean); *The Waif*, by François Coppée, trans. T. L. Oxley (Kerby and Endean); &c.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE monthly magazines again impress us by their greater vigour and independence, as compared with the daily press. To take examples from politics, what newspaper would dare to admit the defence of Mr. Bradlaugh's case made in the *Fortnightly* by Mr. Leslie Stephen, or the attack upon the late Indian Administration by Col. Osborn in the *Contemporary*? Judged by the standard of these plain-spoken deliverances, the political writing even of our party organs seems to have lost all its sting. But our immediate object is to notice a paper, also in the *Contemporary*, upon "Half-Culture in Germany," by Dr. Karl Hillebrand. The learned doctor writes with a floridness of diction and a self-sufficiency that remind us of nothing so much as of a sermon by the equally learned Dr. Farrar. And the annoying part of it is that these two great instructors of the middle class in Germany and in England have each something valuable to say in their respective spheres. Our chief difficulty is to understand why Dr. Hillebrand should address himself to an English audience. His defence of the old-fashioned grammar school, of the learning of Latin, and of "an early and regular attendance at church" seems to us as little needed in this country as would be Dr. Farrar's mild rationalism if delivered to a congregation of Dr. Hillebrand's countrymen. Our author is nothing if not systematic. The political future of the German nation will be secured if only boys do not work for more than eight hours in the day, and abandon the impossible task of trying to compose in their native language. Did Goethe ever pass through a course of stylistic instruction in German? triumphantly asks Dr. Hillebrand. Which question, by a natural association of ideas, reminds us of the famous interrogatory of the ranting divine, "D'ye think the Apostle Paul knew Greek?" An incidental advantage of the ideal grammar school of the future is that it

"will absorb the skilful and intelligent race of the Jews, to whom we owe so much, but who now threaten to impair the good old German character of the nation by the addition of a somewhat disproportionate quantity of Semitism, and who, in some matters, have already gained a preponderance that is hardly safe."

It remains to add that Dr. Hillebrand has no suggestion to make with regard to the education of "the so-called people," but limits his advice to "those who earn their living by intellectual labour—in a word, the higher middle class," which, we are surprised to hear, "has become the governing one all over the continent of Europe."

THE *Nineteenth Century* is almost entirely political. There are two articles on Ireland, one on the colonies, one on "The Future of China," and a rather dull dialogue by Mr. Traill demonstrating the folly of unreasoning optimism as a basis for practical politics. Mr. Tremeneere on "State Aid and Control in Industrial Assurance" tries to bring the social problems of Mr. Blackley within more reasonable compass. Sir David Wedderburn gives his impressions of his travels in Iceland. The Dean of Westminster, writing on "The Creed of the Early Christians," says over again what the Dean of Westminster has often said before. Mr. Ruskin, who, under the title of "Fiction, Fair and Foul," is writing according to his wont *de omnibus rebus*, joins issue with Mr. Matthew Arnold about Wordsworth. He says:

"Wordsworth is simply a Westmoreland peasant, with considerably less shrewdness than most Border Englishmen or Scotsmen inherit, and no sense of humour; but gifted with vivid sense of natural beauty and a pretty turn for reflections not always acute, but, as far as they reach, medicinal to the fever of the restless and corrupted life around him. . . . I am by no means sure that his influence on the stronger minds of his time was anywise hastened or extended by the spirit of tunelessness under whose guidance he discovered that heaven rhymed to seven and Foy to boy. . . . A gracious and constant mind, as the herbage of its native hills, fragrant and pure; yet, to the sweep and the shadow, the stress and distress, of the greater souls of men, as the tufted thyme to the laurel wilderness of Tempe—as the gleaming euphrasy to the dark branches of Dodona."

Macmillan's Magazine for August is a little dull. Even Mr. T. Hughes, writing on "Tom Taylor: In Memoriam," does not tell us much, and Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's article on "Annie Keary" does not enable us to appreciate more than we did before the points of "the domestic novel." A paper headed "Journaliste malgré lui," which tells the tale of an Englishman's adventures in a French country town, and how he became the object of a fierce newspaper controversy, would have been amusing if we had not lately been supplied with so many stories of the same sort. The writer, who does not sign his name, tries to awaken our interest by assuring us that the facts are quite true; but an old story does not become more new by being true. Mr. Frederick Pollock gives the history of parliamentary oaths, with the object of proving that they were framed not against persons or opinions in themselves, but against persons holding opinions which were supposed to lead to disloyal or seditious conduct. His paper should be read with Cardinal Manning's "An Englishman's Protest" in the *Nineteenth Century*, where the Cardinal takes his stand on the theistic basis of civil society, and protests against Parliament ruining the State by discarding the necessary foundation. Mr. W. C. Lefroy, in a paper on "The National Gallery," gives a number of critical remarks, gathered from the writings of Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Pater, and Mr. Symonds, and, like all eclecticism, resting on no coherent conception of the nature of the subject.

THE third part of the second volume of the *South African Folk-Lore Journal* (D. Nutt) contains translations of two specimens of Bushman popular fiction. The subject of each of them is the Wind, which is described in the second story as having been "formerly a person. He became a feathered thing (i.e., a bird) and he flew, while he no longer walked as formerly." The original texts are not given, "as no type as yet exists in South Africa by which the Bushman language can be suitably represented in print." They are followed by three stories, translated by Miss Cameron, from the Rev. L. Dahle's *Specimens of Malagasy Folk-Lore*. Of special interest is the first of the three, which

describes how "the sons of God descended upon this earth. And Bakoriaho and Ravao were their nurses. And these sons of God were lost, and could not be found, both they and their nurses. And all things whatsoever sought them." A Dutch ghost story comes next, and lastly an extract from a letter by Mr. Orpen, who is on the track of a remarkable Mosuto artist named Ratel, from whom it is hoped that some information may be gained "regarding the method of painting pursued by Bushman artists, at all events by those of more recent times." We should be glad to hear of this highly meritorious journal receiving more support in England than it has hitherto enjoyed.

To the *Antiquary* for August Mr. Hubert Hall contributes an article on "Early Army Accounts," which are taken from the records of the Pipe Office now preserved in the Public Record Office in Fetter Lane. What he tells us is interesting and for the most part new. We trust that he will recur to the subject at greater length. A table of prices might be constructed out of these papers which would have great value. "A Viking's Ship," by a contributor who does not give his name, is a popular sketch of the discovery in Christiania Fjord of a war vessel covered up in a barrow. The article whets, but does not satisfy, curiosity. Dr. B. Nicholson has a paper on the spelling of Ben Jonson's name. We find no fault with the conclusions, but we wish he had not been so hard upon Gifford. Mr. Walter Hamilton's article on "The Politeness of our Forefathers" is amusing, but we did not find anything novel in it.

The *Rivista Europea* for July 16 translates for Italian readers a chapter from Mr. Vernon Lee's *Studies on the Eighteenth Century in Italy*, explaining that, instead of reviewing the book, the editor prefers to give a consecutive quotation from which its merits may be judged. Signor Bottoni begins a pleasantly written article on "S. Catharine of Siena;" the article is commemorative of the five-hundredth anniversary of the saint's death.

In the *Altpreussische Monatsschrift* Herr Perlbach calls attention to the "House of the Teutonic Knights at Venice," which existed in splendour from 1256 to 1595, when it was sold and converted into a seminary. Herr Perlbach tells us what has been preserved in Venice of the archives of the Order, and points out, as a worthy object of German industry, a more rigorous search into the Venetian archives for the purpose of discovering more. Dr. Vaihinger, under the title of "Briefe aus dem Kantkreise," publishes some letters of Rink to Villers, who was busy on a French translation of Kant's *Critik*. They are written on Kant's behalf in 1801, and give some information of Kant's declining years.

OBITUARY.

W. H. G. KINGSTON.

WE regret to have to announce the death of W. H. G. Kingston, the popular writer of books for boys, which took place on the 5th inst., at his residence at Willesden, after a long and painful illness. He was born in Harley Street in 1814, but it was not until thirty years afterwards that he made his appearance in the world of letters, when he published *The Circassian Chief*. This was followed by *The Prime Minister*. Shortly after appeared his *Lusitanian Sketches*, which consisted chiefly of his own impressions of life in Portugal and adventures in that country. *Western Wanderings*, his next work, was an account of a visit to the United States and Canada. But, although these books met with a measure of success, it was not until the

appearance of *Peter the Whaler*, his first book for boys, that he really found his *métier*. This was published in 1850 by the old house at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, which has since issued his best books for boys. It was at once an assured success, and is one of his most popular books at the present moment. Up to this time Mr. Kingston had been occupied chiefly in mercantile pursuits in his father's office at Oporto, whence he took frequent voyages to England and elsewhere; but now he determined to devote himself entirely to a literary career, and as soon as possible he quitted the business, which must always have been more or less distasteful to one who had from a boy been possessed by an ardent desire to go to sea. Though this desire was never gratified, he had plenty of opportunity of familiarising himself with maritime matters, and, as his books abundantly prove, his knowledge of actual seamanship was of a by no means superficial character. So successful, indeed, has he been in his sea stories, and notably in the series of *The Three Midshipmen*, *The Three Lieutenants*, *The Three Commanders*, and *The Three Admirals*, that they have gained for him the sobriquet of "the modern Marryat." His descriptions of other countries were written with wonderful truthfulness; his vivid imagination enabled him to realise travellers' descriptions as given in their books, and to represent them with all the freshness of originality. Literature, however, did not claim all his time and attention. He was actively engaged in the promotion of the Volunteer movement; he worked hard in connexion with some colonial emigration schemes; and he promoted the now useful and flourishing mission to seamen. But his heart was always in his literary avocations. Up to nearly the last he was full of schemes for new books for the young, and it was a great grief to him when, in April last, he was obliged to give up the editorship of the *Union Jack*, which he had so ably conducted during the first four months of its career. The task he found too heavy for him, and in May the disease which ultimately proved fatal took a more decided form; a few weeks later his medical advisers could give him no hope, and so, like the true Christian gentleman of which he has so often held up the model to the boys of England, he set his house in order, and awaited the end with manly fortitude, calmness, and resignation.

C. W.

THE death is likewise announced of Count Pourtales, the eminent Swiss-American zoologist; of M. Hyacinthe Firmin-Didot, senior member of the well-known Paris publishing firm; of the Spanish dramatist, Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch; and of Prof. Ferdinand Hebra, of Vienna.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE AND ART.

- ASSE, E. *Lettres du XVII^e et du XVIII^e Siècle*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
 BURAT, M. *Voyages sur les Côtes de France*. Paris: Baudry. 12 fr.
 COLLINS, Mortimer. *Thoughts in my Garden*. Ed. Edmund Yates. Bentley. 21s.
 FITZGERALD, M. *A Trip to Manitoba*. Bentley. 10s. 6d.
 JANNETTAS, E. etc. *Diamant et Pierres précieuses*. Paris: Rothschild. 20 fr.
 LELAND, C. G. *The Minor Arts*. Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
 MICHEL, M. *La Reliure française depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie jusqu'à la fin du XVIII^e Siècle*. Paris: Morgand & Fournier. 50 fr.
 MITHOFF, H. W. H. *Kunstdenkmale u. Alterthümer im Hannoverschen*. 7 Bd. Fürstenth. Ostfriesland u. Harlingerland. Hannover: Helwing. 14 M.
 NICHOL, Prof. Byron. ("English Men of Letters.") Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
 SCHREIBER, L. A. *Die hervorragendsten anonymen Meister u. Werke der Kölner Malerschule von 1460 bis 1500*. Bonn: Hanstein. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 VERNY, E. W. *Navies of the World*. Simpson Low & Co. 31s. 6d.
 VOLTAIRE, *Le Sottisier de*, p. p. L. Léouzon le Duc. Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 30 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

- ACTENSTÜCKE zur Geschichte d. Verhältnisses zwischen Staat u. Kirche im 19. Jahrh. Hrsg. v. H. v. Kremer-Auenrode. 4. Thl. Leipzig: Dancker & Humblot. 10 M. 20 Pf.
 BACHMANN, R. *Niclas Storck, der Anfänger der Zwickauer Wiederlebung*. Zwickau: Altner. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 BÉZIAT, L. *Histoire de l'Abbaye de Caunes, Ordre de Saint-Benoît, au Diocèse de Narbonne*. Paris: Claudin. 10 fr.
 BORCH, Frhr. L. v. *Reise d. kaiserl. Kanzler Konrad in Italien im J. 1196, von ihm selbst Erzählt*. Dresden: v. Grumbkow. 1 M.
 FISCHER, K. *Die Nation u. der Bundestag*. Leipzig: Fues. 7 M.
 HENNEBERT, Le Commandant. *Atlas de l'Histoire d'Annibal*. 1^{re} Fasc. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 35 fr.
 URKUNDBUCH der Stadt Hildesheim. Hrsg. v. R. Doebner. 1. Lfg. Hildesheim: Gerstenberg. 4 M.
 URKUNDBUCH zur Geschichte der Herzöge v. Braunschweig u. Lüneburg u. ihrer Lände. Hrsg. v. H. Sudendorf. 10 Thl. 1495 u. 1406. Hannover: Rimpfer. 16 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE, ETC.

- FREY, H. *Die Lepidopteren der Schweiz*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.
 GROBEN, C. *Die Antennendrüse der Crustaceen*. Wien: Hölder. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 HATSCHKE, B. *Ueb. Entwicklungsgeschichte v. Echiurus u. die systematische Stellung der Echiuridae*. 5 M. 20 Pf.
 Ueber Entwicklungsgeschichte v. Terebr. 5 M. 20 Pf.
 Protodrilus Leuckartii. 3 M. 60 Pf. Wien: Hölder.
 LUDWIG, H. *Morphologische Studien an Echinodermen*. 2. Bd. 1. Hft. Leipzig: Engelmann. 4 M.
 STERN, M. A. *Beiträge zur Theorie der Bernoulli'schen u. Euler'schen Zahlen*. 2. Beitrag. Göttingen: Dieterich. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 STUDIEN, geologische, in den Küstenländern d. griechischen Archipels. Von A. Bittner, L. Burgenstein, F. Calvert, F. Heger, V. Hilber, M. Neumayr u. F. Teller. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 35 M.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BENFET, Th. *Die Quantitätsverschiedenheiten in den Samhitā u. Pada-Texten der Veden*. 4. Abhandl. 3. Abthlg. u. 5. Abhandl. 1. u. 2. Abthlg. Göttingen: Dieterich. 6 M.
 COMPTE-RENDU de la troisième Session du Congrès des Orientalistes (Lyon, 1878). Paris: Maisonneuve. 17 fr.
 CUST, R. N. *Linguistic and Oriental Essays (1846-78)*. Tribner. 18s.
 DOZY, R. *Supplément aux Dictionnaires arabes*. Livr. VII. Leiden: Brill. 16 fr.
 ERMAN, A. *Bruchstücke der oberägyptischen Übersetzung d. alten Testaments*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 LAGARDE, P. de. *Orientalia*. 2. Hft. Göttingen: Dieterich. 3 M.
 WÜSTENFELD, F. *Das Heerwesen der Muhammedaner u. die arabische Übersetzung der Taktik d. Aelianus*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 6 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CODEX PALATINUS OF THE OLD-LATIN GOSPELS.

Cambridge: Aug. 2, 1880.

In the ACADEMY of March 1, 1879, Mr. T. Graves Law pointed out that the leaf of a MS. of the Old-Latin Gospels purchased by the late Dr. Todd in Dublin "some years" before 1846, and described and transcribed by him in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* for that year, must have belonged to the Codex Palatinus (c) published by Tischendorf in 1847. In the ACADEMY of January 31 of the present year, Dr. Ingram announced the success of a search instituted by his direction in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, the leaf having been missing since Dr. Todd's time; and it has now been reproduced in *facsimile* at the end of Prof. T. K. Abbott's *Par palimpsestorum Dublinensium*. The curious question as to the history of the Codex Palatinus has been raised afresh, but not answered, by this unexpected appearance of one of its leaves in a place so far removed from Vienna as Dublin. As is well known, the MS. was first noticed in the Vienna Library by Kopitar in or before 1829; it had not arrived there before the death of Denis in 1800, and no one could tell how or whence it found its way thither. By mere accident I have just lighted on a notice which carries the history a stage back, and suggests a fair probability that portions of the text as yet unknown may still be extant. Areval's edition (Rome, 1792) of the *Evangelica Historia* of Juvenius contains in the notes many comparisons of the Biblical texts used by Juvenius for his metrical paraphrase with other Old-Latin authorities. On iii. 143 Arevali remarks:—

"Peculiaris est lectio in Evangelio vetustissimo

Tridentino apud Matthaeum hoc loco : *Vos autem dicitis : Quicumque dixerit patri aut matri : Donum meum proficiet tibi, non honoravit patrem suum. Et evacuastis verbum Dei propter traditionem vestram.* Apographum hujus Evangelii exemplar mecum perhumaniter communicavit cl. praesul Simon de Magistris, episcopus Cyrenensis : cujus mihi in posterum nonnullus erit usus. Codicem autographum describit in praefatione MS. Bonellus a Cavalesio Reformatae provinciae S. Vigili, qui subscribit Tridenti ad S. Bernardinum 11 Maii 1762. Codex igitur est membraneus ab aliis membraneis codicibus vel ob subtilitatem diversus, sine tegumento, ac modo serico tantum vel involutus, ex quo factum ut Evangelium Matthaei, quod est primum, et Evangelium Marci, quod est ultimum, manca sint atque imperfecta. Formam habet inter oblongam ac quadratam mediam, duabus columnis utrimque digestus, quarum omnes initiales cubitales sunt. Colorem exhibet purpureum, et modo ex vetustate in plerisque locis subobscurum, argenteis characteribus, quorum specimen Bonellus ipse dederat vol. ii. operis *Notizie Storico-Critiche*, pag. 62, nonnullis etiam aureis. Ordo Evangeliorum perantiquus, scilicet secundum Matthaeum, secundum Joannem, secundum Lucam [Migne's reprint has perversely *Lucam*] (sic enim scribitur), secundum Marcum. Vetustam orthographiam perpetuo custodit. Nulla aut rara sunt verba contracta. Bonellus exemplum ad normam autographi ea qua par erat fidelitate diligentia ac religione quam exactissimum exhibuit : notas vero quasdam margini adjectas secunda manu, sed non post millesimum exaratas, praetermisit.

This account makes it certain that a MS. answering in every observed particular to the Codex Palatinus was preserved at Trent about the middle of the last century. It was carefully copied by Benedetto Bonelli, born at Cavalese in the Trentino in 1704, who at an early age went to Trent, became a Franciscan, and lived at Trent through the greater part of the century, writing books on ecclesiastical antiquities, chiefly of local interest; he appears as an author as early as 1729. Bonelli's copy, accompanied by a description written in 1762, passed then, or more probably later, into the hands of Simon de Magistris at Rome, the well-known editor of the true LXX. version of Daniel, the remains of Dionysius of Alexandria, and other ancient writings; and by him it was lent to Arevali. The plate said to have been given by Bonelli in an earlier work I have not been able to see. The only other point in the description which requires notice is the term *Evangeliarium*, which is shown by the remark about the order of the Gospels to be used here for a book containing their continuous texts, not a lectionary. The most decisive proof of identity with the Codex Palatinus is furnished by the text itself. The specimen given above, differing entirely from what is found in any other extant MS., would almost suffice; but fortunately Bonelli has quoted a good many other passages in subsequent notes, and they all bear the same testimony. A very natural interpolation of *tibi* in Matt. xvi. 22 (iii. 297) is the only discrepancy which I have observed, orthographical corrections being excepted.

It remains to be ascertained, if possible, under what circumstances the MS. was transferred from Trent to Vienna, and also whether any records of Trent, and especially, it may be presumed, of the Cathedral library, show any signs of its presence there before the time of Bonelli. It would be still more desirable to ascertain what has become of any papers left behind by Simon de Magistris and Arevali. Bonelli's description, or rather Arevali's version of it, notices only the defectiveness at the beginning of St. Matthew and at the end of St. Mark, who stands last in accordance with the usual "Western" order; while it is compatible with the loss of leaves in the middle of the volume. By a computation made some time ago I find that the missing leaves of text must be, as nearly as possible, thirty-six at the

beginning, sixteen farther on in St. Matthew, twenty-seven in the middle, and eleven at the end of St. Mark, and nine singly or in pairs elsewhere, all exclusive of the preliminary matter belonging to two Gospels. Now it is far from impossible that stray leaves may have become detached and scattered since Bonelli wrote; and, if so, his transcript, if it could be found, would supply the contents of some of the ninety-nine lost leaves. What befel the Dublin leaf, which stands second among those that are known, may well have befallen others as loosely attached as itself.

It is worth while to call attention to these facts because the Codex Palatinus is a MS. of exceptional value and interest. The true nature of its text was curiously misconceived by Lachmann, to whom a specimen was sent. In adopting, with good reason, Wiseman's theory that North Africa was the primary native country of the Old-Latin version, he naturally took as his standard the best Old-Latin MSS. then known, especially the Vercelli and Verona MSS.; and thus was led to treat the Codex Palatinus as embodying only a late revision of the African version. Tischendorf virtually followed him, pronouncing it to have an African text, revised in Italy, and then copied by an African scribe. A year or two ago I had the good fortune to ascertain the true state of the case. Comparison with Cyprian's quotations on the one side, and the other extant Old-Latin MSS. on the other, proves the Codex Palatinus to have substantially the same text as Cyprian himself, though here and there showing marks of modification; while the Vercelli and other cognate MSS. have a totally different text, possibly derived from the Cyprianic by revision, possibly independent. The fact cannot be doubted by anyone who will carefully compare the agreements and differences in Latin renderings, irrespective of the subjacent Greek text. Thus the Codex Palatinus turns out to be African in a stricter, or at least more exclusive, sense than has been supposed; about the African scribe I can say nothing. The only other MS. of the Gospels known to me as having a substantially Cyprianic text is the Codex Bobbiensis (*k*) at Turin, which likewise shows signs of subsequent modification, not identical with that by which the text of the Codex Palatinus in its present state has been affected. The extant portions of these two MSS. do not, however, overlap each other for more than a few pages. It is hardly necessary to observe that stray leaves from such documents as these are more to be prized than whole volumes of inferior ancestry.

F. J. A. HORT.

BABYLONIAN GEOMETRY.

Oxford: Aug. 9, 1880.

Four years ago I published in the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology a paper on Babylonian geometry, in which I drew attention to the subject and attempted a translation of two fragmentary tablets which related to it. In one of these, above the figure of a double arc consisting of three lines, a sentence occurred which I transliterated GAR-CA ANANI GAR-CA III. TI-IM GID-DA, and translated "The configuration of a geometrical figure of three lines." Prof. Cantor, of Heidelberg, recently informed me that MM. Halévy, Rodet, and Oppert had proposed a new reading and rendering for this—*sa-ca-se sa-ca sa-lu-ti* IM GID-DA, "the diameter of a circle of three lines." I gave him my reasons for doubting the correctness of this new interpretation, ingenious as it undoubtedly was; but I need not repeat them here. A few days afterwards, however, Mr. Pinches pointed out to me at the British Museum another geometrical fragment, marked K 2088. On this I found the figure of a double rectangle

consisting of two lines only, and over it the heading GAR-CA ANANI GAR-CA II. TI-IM GID-DA. "The configuration of a geometrical figure of two lines." It thus became clear that my interpretation of the passage is the only one possible.

My object in now writing is to call attention to a passage in *W. A. I.*, iii., 57, 4, 42-45, which I misunderstood in my paper on Babylonian astronomy in 1874, and which has hitherto been overlooked by Assyrian students. Here the compound ideograph GAR-CA occurs again in a context which can leave no doubt as to its real meaning. The passage should be transliterated and translated:—*Mu-cal-lim-ti* D. P. *namar Bili su-par pi* GAR-CA *duppi yāni sa lib* D. P. *cacab Dil-bat zir-lha im-sukh*, "A broken tablet of the work, 'The Observations of Bel,' according to the form of a tablet no longer existing which begins in the middle, 'The planet Venus rose.'" Here the scribe of Assurbanipal states that the tablet from which he copied was a mutilated one, the form of which could only be inferred from the part that remained, and began with the words, "The planet Venus rose." On looking at the tablet, we find that the upper portion is broken off, and that it actually begins with the words quoted.

The colophon is not only curious, but also of value, since it shows the scrupulous care with which the old literature was copied and edited. When we find a scribe thus frankly confessing that his work was imperfect, we are encouraged to trust the accuracy of the other copies of ancient Babylonian literature that we have obtained from the library of Nineveh.

A. H. SAYCE.

THE EARLY BASQUE VOCABULARY.

St.-Jean-de-Luz: Aug. 6, 1880.

Through the kind intervention of M. d'Abbadie, the well-known Membre de l'Institut, I have received from the Padre Fidel Fita, S.J., the numbers (March 28—May 14) of the *Ilustracion Católica* of Madrid, in which, under the title "Recuerdos de un Viaje," he gives an account of the MSS. preserved at Compostella in Galicia, and especially of the "Códice de Calixto II." in the fifth and last book of which occurs the now celebrated vocabulary of some twenty Basque words. The MS. is described as a "codicem a domno papa Calixto primitus editum," and opens with a letter from the Pope dated from the Lateran Palace, January 13 (1121?); but this letter refers, most probably, to the first book only, which contains extracts from the Fathers, &c., for daily devotional reading. The MS. also claims to have been presented at Rome (1139?), and to have received the sanction of Innocent II. and his cardinals, whose letter of approbation is given by P. Fita from the MS. The MS. was probably brought to Compostella by the definitive author, Aymeric, a priest of Iscan, a dependence of the Abbey of Vézelay, about 1143. In 1173 the MS. was seen at Compostella by Arnaldo del Monte, a monk of Ripoll in Catalonia. He copied books 2, 3, and 4, and made extracts from the others. This copy was taken from Ripoll by Baluze, and is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, vol. 372 of the Coll. Bal. This text was published in 1878 by M. L. Delisle, Membre de l'Institut (*Note sur le Recueil intitulé De Miraculis Sancti Jacobi*). I have not seen this book, but apparently he differs from P. Fita as to the genuineness of certain portions, and especially of the epistle of Innocent II. The fourth book contains the original story of the conquest of Spain by Charlemagne, the chief fountain of the *Chanson de Roland*, and other Carolingian romances in prose and verse. The fifth and last book, *Varia*, is the only one which concerns our present purpose,

The writer, probably Aymeric, gives therein a descriptive itinerary of all the roads which lead to Compostella from all parts of Europe. In chap. vii., "De nominibus terrarum et qualitatibus gentium, que in itinere Sancti Jacobi habentur," the Basque words occur. "Deum vocant *urcia*; Dei genitricem, *andrea* *Maria*; panem, *orgui*; vinum, *ardum*; carnem, *aragui*; piscem, *araign*; domum, *echea*; dominum domus, *iaona*; dominam, *andrea*; ecclesiam, *elicera*; presbiterum, *belatera*, quod interpretatur pulchra terra; triticum, *gari*; aquam, *uric*; regem, *ereguia*; sanctum jacobum, *iaona domne iacue*;" in other passages "duo jacula aut tria, que *auconas* vocat, ex more manibus tulit." "Sotularibus, quos *lavarcas* vocant." "Palliolis vero laneis, quos vocant *saias*, utuntur." The modern form of these words is, omitting the suffixed article *a*: —Andre, lady; Ogi, bread; Ardo, wine; Aragi, flesh; Arrain, fish; Etoche, house; Iauu or Yaun, Sir, Mr.; Eliza, church (era in *elicera* may be a locative); Gari, wheat; Ur, water (ik in *uric* may be a genitive, "de l'eau"); Errege, king; Auconas, the Spanish *azcona*; Lavarcas, the Navarrese "*abarka*," a hide sandal; Saias, Laramendi's *seyala*, the Spanish *sayal*, an upper petticoat.

Belatera, priest, and *Urcia*, God, are obsolete. Fita suggests *bellator*, the mediaeval champion of a monastery, as a derivation. *Apez* is the usual term, but we find *baldernapex*. Oyhenart once uses "*Barataria*" (Prov. 59) as a "Notaire," but the cognates in Spanish, &c., are used in a bad sense. In "*Urcia*" Fita would see an allusion to Thor, as in *Ortzequn*, Thunder-day, Donnerstag, Thursday. The symbol, which he engraves in confirmation as found on Cantabrian monuments, is also seen on Christian tombs in the Catacombs.

The writer of the MS. gives a very bad account of the Basques, "*Navarri et Bascli*." They are a "gens barbara, omni malicia plena, colore atra, visu iniqua, libidinosa, ebriosa, etc." "*Bascli facie candidiores Navarris approbantur*." Either "*Navarrus aut Basclus*," if he could, would kill a Frenchman, "*Gallieum*," for a single penny. Their good points are: they are brave in war, but better for defence than attack; they pay tithes, and go to church every day, and never without an offering. There is also a story about Julius Caesar bringing an army of Nubians (Numiani, of Devonshire, Fita's note), Cornishmen, and Scotch to conquer Spain, who were eventually driven to Navarre and the Basque Provinces. Fita suggests that this may refer to the expedition of Maximus, A.D. 383. It may also be the origin of the Irish or Norman invasion and settlement, which mediaeval writers refer to in order to account for the fairness of the Basques. The word "*Basclus*" is curious, as, writing about the same date, Geoffrey of Monmouth, lib. iii. 12, and after him Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib. Dist.*, iii. 8, 9, 10, have the term "*Basclenses de Hispaniarum partibus*," appearing with thirty ships off the Orkneys and then colonising Hibernia. Fita remarks on the MS. story, and the fact of Iberian legions quartered in Britain, as showing relations with people of Celtic idiom; but the Basques, from our earliest notices, have been encircled and interpenetrated by Kelts; the names Gallia, Gallacia, Keltiberi, and the Celtic toponymy of ancient and modern Spain alone show this at least. The influence of Celtic grammatical forms, observed in Latin inscriptions in Spain, can hardly be accounted for by a transfer of British and Iberian legions in Imperial times.

The next citation of Basque words we have is found in Lucius Marinaeus Siculus, *Opus de rebus Hispaniae mirabilibus* (Compluti, 1530 and

1533). The passage is quoted in full, pp. 187-90, *Mélanges de Linguistique et d'Anthropologie*, par Hovelacque, Picot, Vinson (Paris, 1880).

It would be a great boon if this fifth book of the Codex Calixti II. were published in a separate form; and we trust that the "*Recuerdos de un Viaje*" of P. F. Fita will not remain buried in the pages of a weekly periodical.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

THE ORIGIN OF MAGISM AND THE ZEND-AVESTA.

London: Aug. 7, 1880.

THE ACADEMY for July 31 contains an article by Prof. Sayce, in which he sums up my views on the origin of Magism and of the Zend-Avesta, and raises against my theory objections which seem to him "so grave and insuperable" that he doubts whether I can "further maintain it in face of the facts he adduces." As the historical importance of the question is very great, and I am afraid Prof. Sayce has not exactly perceived the point at issue, I take the liberty of sending you a short reply.

The question which I tried to answer was: Who were the authors of the Zend-Avesta, and whose religion is it that is preserved in that book? My answer, to sum it up in my own words, was as follows (the words bracketed are added here for the sake of clearness):—

"The original texts of the Avesta were not written by Persians, as they are in a language which was not used in Persia [the Zend]; they prescribe certain customs which were unknown to Persia [or rather to Persians: for instance, the exposure of the dead; the *gaivodatha*—that is, the holiness of intermarriage between next-of-kin, even to incest], and proscribe others which were current in Persia [for instance, the burial of the dead]. They were written in Media, by the priests [the Magi] of Ragha and Atropatène, in the [Aryan] language of Media [the Zend], and they exhibit the ideas of the sacerdotal class under the Achaemenian dynasty" (Introduction, p. lii.).

This is not the place to dwell upon the direct and historical evidence which speaks for that theory, and which seems to have affected Prof. Sayce very little, since he did not say a word about it. I wish only to briefly answer the philological arguments and historical inferences which he produces against it.

(1) "First of all the difficulty of accounting for the close connexion between Zend and Sanskrit, if the region within which the former was spoken be removed to such a distance from the Punjab."

Prof. Sayce is too good a philologist to set a very high value on an argument of this sort, and I beg to leave it unanswered.

(2) "The overthrow of the Magi was as much a religious as a political revolution," which shows that the Mazdeism of the Persians cannot have come from the Magi.

I am sorry to see that my exposition of my views must have been sadly deficient in clearness, as otherwise Prof. Sayce would not have failed to perceive that we were to all intents agreed as to the facts. I took much trouble throughout nine closely printed pages (xliii.-lii.) to show to the best of my ability that Magian Mazdeism differed on a few important points from Persian Mazdeism, and that the Avesta does not represent the belief of the Iranian people at large under the Achaemenides, but only that of the Aryan priests of Media, who began from that period to spread their influence slowly all over Persia.

(3) "The names of the Median pretenders who revolted against Darius and claimed to represent the old line of kings are not only not Zend, but non-Aryan."

I seek in vain the names which Prof. Sayce alludes to. The Median names in Darius's inscriptions are *Gomata* (the Magian usurper, the *Pseudo-Smerdis*), *Fravarti* (a usurper), *Khsathrita* (a usurper), *Takhmaspada*, *Vindafrana*,

Huvakhshathra, all of which, to the ear of a philologist, have the Aryan ring as unmistakably as any name in the Avesta, three of them being Iranian words or compounds of Iranian words (*Fravarti*, *Takhmaspada*, *Huvakhshathra*), and the three others being derived from Iranian words.

(4) "The chief argument, however, is derived from the Assyrian inscriptions." Prof. Sayce proceeds to show that in the time of Shalmanésér, B.C. 840, Matîéné was inhabited by the Amadai or Matai, who, he says, are the same with the Medes; that under Samas Rimmon, B.C. 820, "*Khanatsiruca* was King of the Matai, a name which certainly has not an Aryan sound;" that no Aryan names of Median chieftains are found until the reign of Sargon, B.C. 713, and he concludes that "up to the seventh century B.C. there was no population in Atropatène which spoke the Zend language." Not being an Assyriologist, I must accept Mr. Sayce's statements as correct, although I doubt whether all Assyriologists would be as easily satisfied, and also think it always unsafe to draw historical conclusions from mere etymological guesses, especially when bearing upon proper nouns and geographical names; but I shall simply ask Mr. Sayce: *Quid ad rem?* My purpose was to show by historical reasons that under the Achaemenian dynasty (fifth century B.C.), and very likely before it (sixth century), there was in Media an Aryan tribe known as the Magi, who had given a more definite and systematic form to the religious belief common to all the Aryans of Iran; who had the privilege of supplying Iran with priests, and wrote the Zend Avesta. Whence they came to Media and Atropatène, and when they came there, I do not know, I did not say, I did not seek. I hope the elements of an answer to that question may be found in the Assyrian inscriptions; and to have this task performed I rely on the sagacity of Mr. Sayce.

JAMES DARMESTER.

Oxford: Aug. 11, 1880.

I am very sorry that I have been so stupid as to misunderstand M. Darmesteter's meaning. If I had imagined that he was simply claiming for the Aryans a settlement in Atropatène in the fifth century, or, at most, the sixth century B.C., I should not have urged a single argument against his conclusions. I am very glad to find that we are really at one, the only difference that exists between us being as to the character and position of the Magians. I still cannot help thinking that the language of Darius Hystaspis implies that the religious tenets of the Magi were opposed to the Mazdeism of the Avesta, though I infer that M. Darmesteter does not accept Dr. Oppert's translation of the important passage in the Protomedic MS. at the end of the Behistun inscription. The Median names I was thinking of were *Sattaritta* and *Vakistarra*.

A. H. SAYCE.

GRAY'S "ELEGY."

Haileybury College: Aug. 7, 1880.

I should be glad to assure Mr. Storr that I had no idea of "making an attack upon him." Having used his book with a form, I had found the blemishes to which I called attention. I should not have written but for what seemed to me injudicious praise.

I regret that I inadvertently attributed to Mr. Storr the remark which he says was made by Wordsworth, but in his notes seems to quote as Coleridge's. It is clear that my mistake on this point cannot affect the question whether Mr. Storr is right in his view of the meaning of "still," and in his interpretation of the words "the sportive kind reply." I am sorry to hear he is prepared to defend those views, but I am quite content to leave the question to the judgment of any competent person.

* Cf. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib. Dist.*, iii. 10.

"*Ex uno disce omnes*" is not a very candid or cogent argument. "Every scholar has read" is a valuable formula. F. B. BUTLER.

MILTON'S "WIDE-WATER'D SHORE."

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: Aug. 9, 1880.

I am sorry that Mr. M. G. Watkins has allowed his critical sense to be blunted by his patriotic zeal for his university. The object of my former letter was not to despoil Oxford of any of her honours, but to endeavour to arrive at truth.

Deeming, as most readers of Prof. Masson's Introduction would, that the claims of Forest Hill are not substantiated by facts, I simply sought to suggest what appeared to me a probable explanation of the lines. Mr. Watkins says:—"I regret not to have seen the 'complete disproof' by Prof. Masson (spoken of by Mr. Ridgeway) of the old-fashioned theory of the Shotover scenery having suggested some of the imagery of *Il Penseroso*." Now, if Mr. Watkins, instead of expressing his regrets, had taken the trouble of referring to Prof. Masson's *Milton* (vol. ii., p. 205, and vol. iii., p. 380) he would probably have spared himself the trouble, not only of writing the first part of his letter against me, but also of asking in the second part "whether anyone has noticed the many touches which Milton seems to have added to his *Penseroso* from Dürer's celebrated etching of *Melancholia*." He would there have found that from Warton downwards this comparison has formed part of the exegetical apparatus of Miltonic scholars.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

THE PORTCULLIS.

20 Tivoli Street, Cheltenham: Aug. 9, 1880.

On the floor-tiles of Hales Abbey, now at the Earl of Ellenborough's seat of Southam, the "portcullis" recurs frequently. Was this crest common to sheriffs, in the fourteenth century or thereabouts, or to abbays? or what was its origin?

W. B. STRUGNELL,

Editor *Cheltenham Guide*.

SCIENCE.

The Birds of Cornwall and the Scilly Isles.

By the late E. H. Rodd. Edited, with an Introduction, Appendix, and Brief Memoir, by J. E. Harting. (Trübner & Co.)

EVERY ornithologist who has found his way to the Land's End retains lively memories of the late Mr. Rodd's collection of stuffed birds. They were not numerous, but rather well-chosen and beautifully set up. Mr. Vingoe's fame as a taxidermist in the West of England resembling Mr. Hancock's in the North, and being sufficient guarantee for the life-like attitude and careful treatment of specimens entrusted to him. We remember especially a case of terns, and another of the Cornish *Motacillidae* containing *M. Yarrellii*, *M. alba*, *M. boarula*, *M. neglecta*, and *M. flava*; while a third was conspicuously beautiful with naturally grouped specimens of the water-ousel, kingfisher, golden oriole, starling, rose-coloured pastor, two waxwings, two hoopoes, two bee-eaters, and two rollers, these also having been taken in Cornwall. There was almost a tropical splendour about this case. Their owner has been well known as a diligent student of the Cornish avi-fauna for many years, and the pages of the *Zoologist* were often enriched by his notes. Death removed him from the peninsula named after Brute's

companion, Corineus, before he was able to give his collected researches to the world; but they have fared excellently in Mr. Harting's hands. To the latter we are mainly indebted for the lucid arrangement and completeness of this volume. As he himself states, "the author is responsible for the facts, the editor for the mode of their expression."

Cornish ornithology has hitherto been comprised in meagre modern lists and old-fashioned county histories somewhat given to the fabulous and wonderful. Thus Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, speaks of swallows hiding during winter in holes and caves, and quotes Olaus Magnus, who tells how fishermen dip them up from below the ice as a shining substance, and, on being brought to the warmth, "they receive a new resurrection." He has preserved, however, one curious notice of the cross-bill, a bird still seen in Cornwall at uncertain intervals.

"Not long since there came a flock of birds into Cornwall about harvest season, in bigness not much exceeding a sparrow, which made a foul spoil of the apples; their bills were thwarted crosswise at the end, and with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap, eating only the kernels. It was taken at first for a forbidden token, and much admired; but soon after, notice grew that Gloucestershire and other apple countries have them, an over-familiar harm" (p. 85; ed. 1811).

Borlase, writing in 1754, after the manner of the age, runs wild on Druids and cromlechs, and does not throw much light upon the birds of the county, though he devotes a chapter to them. More information may be obtained from Polwhele (1816), though much of it is scarcely scientific enough for the present age; for instance, he tells how Tonkin (who edited Carew's *Survey*, 1811)

"memorises a gander of Charles Huddy of Trethoweth in Probus, which, according to tradition, was 300 years old. He died in 1688. Mr. Huddy had at Trethoweth a picture of this gander, under which were some rhymes intimating his great age,"

and his regularity in being the father of ten goslings annually, "even the very year in which he died" (vol. iv., p. 26). Bellamy, Couch, Cocks, and others published lists of the Cornish fauna during the last forty years, and these were the materials accumulated by previous ornithologists which Mr. Rodd inherited. It is not too much to say that, by his assiduous care and habit of practically devoting himself to the observation and record of the rarer birds which came into his district, our author is the first real historian of Cornish birds.

Among the peculiarities of this maritime province of English ornithology may be noted a scarcity of raptorial birds, as might be expected, when the treeless, down-like nature of so much of Cornwall is taken into consideration. Even the harriers, with the exception of Montagu's harrier, are uncommon, although much of the district would seem to suit them admirably. The last kite was killed at Trebartha in 1867. On the other hand, the only two British specimens of the spotted eagle (*aquila naevia*) have been taken in Cornwall, and one of them at the same place, the hereditary property of the author's family. A good many American immigrants

figure in the fauna of Cornwall, such as Bartram's and the buff-breasted, the American, pectoral and Schinz's sand-pipers, and the red-breasted snipe. Though black game is found, yet the red grouse is unknown (it exists on Dartmoor), and also the nightingale. It has often been supposed that this bird, being incapable of long flights, crosses the Channel at its narrowest point, and does not fly far to the westward. Among the curiosities of migration in Cornwall are the facts that the stone curlew is only a winter visitor to the province, while the glossy ibis, when it appears in Cornwall or the Scilly Isles, does so in autumn. The black red-start, again, is almost always seen in the dead of winter. Several species are increasing in numbers, for which no sufficient reason can be given. Among these are the starling and green woodpecker, which have largely added to their numbers of distribution in the last twenty years. The Dartford warbler also seems more generally diffused of late years. The heron family are well represented, as might be deemed likely from the numerous estuaries of the county; and the spoonbill, elsewhere a great rarity, is far from uncommon, especially in the Scilly Isles. The bearded titmouse (*Calamophilus biarmicus*), a bird common in Holland but for the most part confined to the Norfolk reed-beds in our own island, has singularly enough been taken in Cornwall in two cases during 1846. Mr. Rodd rightly calls this "inexplicable." The Cornish chough, though deriving its name from this county, is more numerous elsewhere in England. In Cornwall it is a very local bird, and has withdrawn almost wholly from the Land's End district, where it formerly bred. It yet breeds, however, on Zennor Cliffs and other parts of the north coast of Cornwall. "The Cornish chough," says Polwhele, "seems the only bird plentiful here and scarce in the other parts of the island. It much frequents the Lizard Point, where it breeds in the cliffs." We could find none there in 1866. They used to be kept as pets in Cornwall, and were valued for their docility and beautiful appearance. Nine years ago we saw two cages containing ten young choughs in Leadenhall Market. The red was not yet strongly developed on their bills. They were fed by the hand with lumps of beef pushed down their gaping throats, had been caught in Northumberland, and were being sold at ten shillings a pair to live as pets with pigeons round houses. Although some two dozen instances of the American bittern have occurred in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, it has not yet been taken in Cornwall. Indeed, several species of birds have been met with in Devon which do not travel farther to the west. Two specimens of Pallas's sand grouse were taken in Cornwall and the Scilly Isles during their singular appearance throughout the country at large in 1863. Gannets are found following the pilchards to the west in October; we have seen them attacking the mackerel off South Devon in July.

To pass to some instances of rare birds which have been procured in this distant corner of England, both the great and the little bustard have been captured several

times in recent years, the former bird having been taken at Looe so recently as December last. The first spur-winged goose shot in England was also obtained in Cornwall. In no part of the British Isles save in Cornwall is the red-breasted fly-catcher found. Firecrests, orioles, waxwings, hoopoes, and snow buntings are not uncommon in certain seasons. A White's thrush was procured in 1874. Specimens, too, of such extreme rarities as Wilson's petrel, the whiskered tern, Sabine's and Bonaparte's gulls have been obtained. A good many waders and water birds not common elsewhere are annually found in the many pools and estuaries of the Scilly Isles and Cornwall. As far as numbers go, of the whole 354 species of birds ascribed by Yarrell in his last edition to the British Isles, 287 have been observed in Cornwall; a large proportion, due in part to the varied physical configuration of the county, partly to its mild climate, and perhaps mainly to the tempting refuge which the Scilly Isles and the mainland of Cornwall offer to birds after a long sea flight.

All these species are separately commented on in Mr. Rodd's pages under an arrangement more philosophical than Carew's quaint division of them into sea-birds, "certain flying citizens of the air which prescribe for a corrody in the ocean," and land-birds, "birds who seek harbour on the earth after night, though the air be the greatest place of their haunt by day." Mr. Harting has added, from scattered notices in the *Zoologist* contributed by his author, annual summaries of the chief noteworthy facts in Cornish ornithology from 1840 to 1879. It was only natural to expect from so experienced a writer every help that his most exigent reader could demand; accordingly a brief Life of Mr. Rodd, an excellent Introduction and Map, and valuable Indexes of the provincial names of Cornish birds and their names in the old Cornish tongue, are due to his care. A separate list of the avi-fauna of the Scilly Isles, notes by the author's nephew, Mr. F. R. Rodd, and a capital Index to the whole work leave nothing to be desired so far as the editor is concerned. The book will prove a great boon to all bird-lovers who visit Cornwall. We are ungrateful enough, however, to wish that so competent an observer as the author had paid more attention to migration. Seeing the unique position of Cornwall and its appendages, the Scilly Isles, so far as relates to migrants from the Atlantic and western provinces of Europe and Africa, in which it is matched by Flam-borough Head with its half-way house, Heligoland, on the other side of the kingdom, for mid-European migrants over the German Ocean, many interesting facts on the distribution, departure, and arrival of different species must yet await investigation.

"by the fable of Bellerus old,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks towards Namancos and Bayona's hold."

And yet, to be candid, these researches are absolutely all that can be missed from an excellent book.

M. G. WATKINS.

Lex Salica. Synoptically edited by J. H. Hessels, with Notes on the Frankish Words by H. Kern. (John Murray, and Trübner & Co.)

WE have before us a natural outcome of Mr. Hessels' preliminary work on a new edition of Ducange's great *thesaurus* of Late Latin. Just as the Philological Society's English dictionary necessitated the foundation of the Early Text and Chaucer Societies, with their scores of laborious and enthusiastic editors, so also Mr. Hessels' study of Ducange has no doubt taught him that the smallest house on a sound foundation is better than the hugest on an unsound one, and that so vast a subject as that of Middle-Age Latin can be successfully attacked and mastered only in detail. A dictionary to be of any real value must be based on critical texts, and the necessity of such texts is multiplied tenfold in the case of Late Latin, which has to be recovered laboriously from an infinite variety of sources bristling with corruptions and divergent readings. In the case of Ducange, these inevitable drawbacks were intensified to such a degree by the defects of the man himself that the student of any one special document or group of texts generally finds out, sooner or later, that it is almost a saving of time to ignore those unwieldy tomes altogether, and ascertain the meanings of his words by a study of the texts themselves; such, at least, has been my experience in working at the oldest English-Latin glosses.

While Dr. Löwe is preparing a comprehensive critical edition of one of the main sources of Late-Latin lexicography—the glossaries of which his *Prodromus Corporis Glossariorum* is, as its name imports, a fore-runner—Mr. Hessels has undertaken a less extensive, but still formidable, task—a parallel-text edition of the most important and, at the same time, the most difficult of the barbarian laws. The laws of the Salic Franks have been edited over and over again ever since the sixteenth century; and one of the strongest proofs of the necessity of such an edition as Mr. Hessels' is afforded by the fact that, after so many centuries of study, the genealogy of the MSS. is still unsettled. Now that Mr. Hessels' text brings the actual evidence of the MSS. within the reach of every scholar—thus made independent of any possible vagaries of the older school of editors, who gave their results, but without the means of testing the soundness of the process by which those results were obtained—these questions cannot fail of a speedy solution. The texts of eight MSS. are given in full in parallel columns, a ninth column being taken up by critical notes and references, the text of each representative MS. being supplemented by various readings of allied MSS. The typographical difficulties involved in this arrangement have been overcome in such a way as to make this edition a model for future editors.

The Glossarial Index makes the edition directly available for general purposes as well as for the special study of the *Lex Salica* itself. It includes all the words and phrases, both Latin and Frankish, which occur in the law. The former are of especial interest to the student of the Romance languages, as when we find one set of MSS. substituting *coccus* for *gallus*, or employing *alia mente* in

the sense of *autrement*. Such special glossaries also afford valuable aid in determining the locality of Late-Latin words. No one accustomed to the colloquial Latin of Britain can run over Mr. Hessels' glossary without being struck by the difference in the vocabulary.

A unique feature of the *Lex Salica* is the number of Frankish words in it, added to define more precisely the Latin terms employed. Mr. Hessels has not attempted to deal with these, but has secured the help of his illustrious countryman, Prof. Kern, of Leiden, who has long made a special study of these mysterious glosses—the sole relics of the language of the Salic Franks—which he was the first to explain satisfactorily. His present "Notes" will, of course, supersede his earlier essay on the subject, *Die Glossen in der Lex Salica*. In his introductory remarks, Prof. Kern declares himself decisively in favour of the priority of the (lost) Frankish text, of which the Latin one is a mere translation; although he considers it an open question whether the original Frankish laws were ever written down or preserved only by oral tradition. He thinks, however, that the blunders enshrined in the glosses are incompatible with a trained oral tradition, and point rather to a long-continued process of scribal corruption. Prof. Kern advances the ingenious conjecture that the title of the Frankish law-book was *malberg* = "forum," which, as he remarks, is not half so strange as *Grágás*, "gray goose," the title of the Icelandic law-book. He might have compared the Icelandic *lögberg* = "law-hill," where the legislature of the island was carried on. He adds:—

"Since *malberg* properly means 'forum,' it is readily explained how the Spanish laws came to be called *fueros*, this being probably the literal rendering of some Gothic word identical or synonymous with the Frankish *malberg*. The so-called glosses are, in my opinion, quotations from the Frankish *fuero*, and were intended as a guarantee for the substantial correctness of the translation and to supply its formal deficiencies."

These Malberg "glosses" are so corrupt, through the accumulated blunders of Romanic scribes, that a well-trained Germanic philologist might read through dozens of them without recognising them as Germanic at all. Their interpretation calls for all that combination of scientific method, detailed knowledge of the cognate languages, and etymological insight which is possessed in a high degree by Prof. Kern. Fortunately, the problem is defined within certain limits by the context and the Latin equivalents, and also by the certainty of Salic Frankish having been a purely Low-German dialect, the parent, in fact, of the present literary Dutch, so that in some cases the main difficulty is to explain how a familiar Germanic word could have been corrupted into the irreconisable form it has in the MSS., which is often the case with the numerals. Prof. Kern's special knowledge of dialectal and Early Dutch has often furnished him with very happy comparisons. Thus in the section *De furtis canum* he reconstructs from the unintelligible *fhuuuichuus curnutu nechana*, partly by his observation of the laws of letter-confusion (*n* for *r*, &c.) unconsciously followed by the

scribes, the word *chuuscurru*, comparing the Old-Dutch *korre* (canis domesticus), so that the compound is etymologically nothing but the English "house-cur." This is a comparatively straightforward emendation; in other cases the difficulty can only be attacked by bold conjecture, which in Prof. Kern's hands is always brilliant and often convincing. To criticise all Prof. Kern's doubtful identifications would be almost equivalent to writing his essay over again, and, as he has not summed up his results in the form of a general sketch of Old-Frankish phonology and inflections, it is not easy to form a just idea of their bearing on comparative Germanic philology. It may be noticed, however, that Prof. Kern considers the initial *ch* for *h* (as in *chuus* = *huus*) to be only a clumsy device to represent the ordinary aspirate, the letter *h* having become silent in the Romance languages. He also thinks that *pt* and *ct* were mere graphical variations of *ft* and *cht*, not merely in Frankish, but also in Icelandic and the oldest English. Both of these views seem to require further consideration.

In conclusion, we can only say that this work reflects the highest credit both on publishers and editor, while its admirable typography fully sustains the reputation of the Dublin University press.

HENRY SWEET.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

M. COILLARD, a French Protestant missionary, who has resided for some years in South Central Africa, is now paying a visit to England, and it may be hoped will be induced to give an account of his experiences of the Upper Zambesi region at the coming meeting of the British Association. Major Serpa Pinto, it will be remembered, met M. Coillard during his journey across Africa, and probably owed his life to the kind care and attention he received from him and his family.

M. AIMÉ OLIVIER is engaged on an exploring expedition in Western Africa, where he intends to visit the water-parting between the Upper Niger and the smaller rivers that flow more directly to the sea. In the last letter received from him he expressed a hope of meeting Dr. Bayol at Bamaku on the Niger, but later news, which we reported last week, announces the pillage of Capt. Gallieni's expedition, to which he is attached, and M. Olivier, we trust, will escape a like fate.

DR. EMIN-BEY, who was sent to visit King Mtesa by Col. Gordon when he was Governor-General of the Soudan, furnishes some information respecting the true position of M'rooli, which has hitherto been placed on the maps according to Speke's observations. He considers that it ought to be placed more to the west, though, at the same time, he acknowledges that Speke's determination of other places was most accurate.

THE Rev. Thomas Beswick has recently paid visits to two hitherto unknown districts in the south of New Guinea lying inland to the north-west of Hood Bay. His first visit was to the Palawai district, which he found to consist of four villages built on the summits of steep hills, some little distance apart. From the coast, east of Pairi Point, Mr. Beswick says a high level country stretches for five miles, where he found little but grass and gum-trees, though it is probably suited for agricultural purposes. His other excursion was to the Rune district, to reach which he journeyed up the unexplored

Kemp-Welch River. Starting from Kalo at its mouth, he followed the serpentine course of the river for nearly three days. The river makes a sudden bend at the village of Tarova, and from native information received there by Mr. Beswick, and confirmed by what he afterwards heard at Kualpo, it then trends in a north and north-north-easterly direction. Forsome twenty miles beyond Tarova the natives say it can be traversed by boats, after which large boulders intercept the passage, while, some fabulous distance beyond, the river is said to expand into a wide sheet of water. One result of this journey has been the discovery that no large population is to be met with for at least fifty miles up the river, though it is thought possible that it may exist on the neighbouring ridges. Mr. Beswick has sent home a sketch map of the course of the Kemp-Welch, which will be a useful addition to our scanty knowledge of Southern New Guinea.

MR. F. A. OBER, of Massachusetts, who conducted some ethnological investigations in the Lesser Antilles for the Smithsonian Institution a year or two ago, has just arrived in Dominica after completing his study of the ornithology of Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, where he has met with several new species.

MR. W. MILNOR ROBERTS has published in a separate form a *Note on the São Francisco River, Brazil*, which he prepared for the Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. Roberts surveyed the river from its mouth to its headwaters. The Falls of Paulo Alfonso, two hundred miles from the mouth, he found to have a higher elevation than those of Niagara, though not in one pitch. For some two hundred and sixty miles there are many rapids, and after this about eight hundred miles of fair navigation for steamers of light draught.

PROF. VON GEERT, who is already well known for his scientific explorations in Peru and in other regions of South America, started from Panama on June 19 for Guatemala, where he proposes to study the botany of the country and to make collections of new specimens. In the north-eastern part of the republic, where his investigations will be principally carried on, he hopes to reap a rich harvest, as little is at present known of its botany, or, indeed, of its general capabilities.

WE hear that, under the title of *The Voyage of the "Vega,"* Prof. Nordenskiöld will shortly publish in English an account of the late Swedish Arctic expedition, accompanied by illustrations.

WE are glad to learn that the little steamer *Gulnare* has been repaired at St. John's, Newfoundland, and that Capt. Howgate's Polar expedition made a fresh start for Franklin Bay at the end of July.

A TELEGRAM received in New York from San Francisco states that the vessel which was despatched to the Arctic regions found the reports true respecting the starvation of the natives of the St. Lawrence Islands, and that a large number have perished. No news, however, was heard of Mr. Gordon Bennett's exploring vessel *Jeannette*, or of the missing whaling vessels.

THE Sydney papers state that the New South Wales Government intend to despatch a competent surveyor to investigate the geology of the Clarence and Richmond districts, and also of the region between the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers, where rich mineral deposits are believed to exist.

WE regret to hear that news has been received from Zanzibar that Capt. Carter and Mr. Cadenhead, of the Royal Belgian explora-

tion expedition, have been killed by a robber chief in Central Africa.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Geognosy and Mineralogy of Scotland.—Dr. Forster-Hedde, of St. Andrews, is endeavouring to form a complete record of the mineralogy of Scotland, which is to take the shape of a series of county-histories, commencing with the extreme North, and embodying his long experience in searching for minerals in the Scottish rocks. Having already contributed to the *Mineralogical Magazine* papers on the "Mineralogy of the Shetland and Orkney Islands," he has continued his series in the last number of the same journal by a description of the mineralogy of Caithness. This county, however, is not a promising field for the mineralogical student, but still Dr. Hedde shows that it is not so barren as might perhaps have been expected. The papers are to be accompanied, when necessary, by geological maps, of which one has already been issued—namely, a map of the Shetland Isles, which forms an indispensable guide to the working mineralogist who may happen to get so far to the North.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in preparation, in their "London Science Class-Books," *Laws of Health*, by Prof. W. H. Corfield, and *Vibratory Motion and Sound*, by Prof. J. D. Everett; and, in their "Text Books of Science," *A Text-Book of Mineralogy*, Part I., *Systematic Mineralogy*, by H. Bauerman; and *Astronomy*, by Prof. R. S. Ball.

WE have received from Mr. Van Voorst Nos. X. to XIII. of the fourth edition of Yarrell's *History of British Birds*, revised by Alfred Newton, M.A. British ornithology is often regarded as a stationary science, but nothing could show the wonderful progress which it has in reality made during the last quarter-of-a-century so conclusively as the comparison of these, the latest parts of Prof. Newton's Yarrell, with the last edition of the book published in 1856. Recent research has done little less than revolutionise the views held by the last generation of ornithologists, not merely on classification—the hobby of so many naturalists—but on the life-history and migration of our most familiar birds, and on the range and relations of the species to each other. All these modern investigations are faithfully interwoven with Yarrell's original account in the present edition, until, in most instances, the whole description of a bird has been practically rewritten. This History is simply indispensable to every scientific student of British birds. In place of the inane anecdotes which fill many so-called histories of British birds, Prof. Newton is careful to direct attention to every ascertained fact in the life-history and economy of each bird. The labour which this searching and sifting process has involved is known only to those who have endeavoured to find similar knowledge in piles of Reports, Transactions, and pamphlets. To look a little closer into these numbers it may be noted that, whereas Yarrell dismissed the range of the common sparrow in a paragraph of a dozen lines, Prof. Newton devotes nearly two pages to a very particular account which brings out its curious sporadic distribution in Northern localities. Under the mealy redpole (*Linota linaria*) Prof. Newton directs attention to Wolley's discovery of the remarkable seasonal change which exists in its history. The scarlet grosbeak (*Pyrrhula erythrina*) is figured and described for the first time as a British bird, two having been taken in 1869 and 1870 respectively. The European and American white-winged crossbills of Yarrell are now more accurately discriminated. Familiar as the rook and starling are to all dwellers

in the country—we might say to townsmen as well, so frequently are both birds found resorting to cities at the breeding time—it was left to Prof. Newton to trace their exact life-history, partial migrations, and the like, and his researches let in a flood of light on these hitherto ill-understood facts. The curiously wide distribution of the sand-martin as a species is here carefully defined for the first time. The swift, so long considered as a member of the swallow family, is now shown to possess strong affinities with the *trochilidae*, or humming-birds, and is removed from the order of *Passeres* into the somewhat miscellaneous collection for which Nitzsch has proposed the name *Picariae*. Prof. Newton cannot repress a smile at Mr. Ruskin's description of the swallow (*Love's Meinie*, No. 2); and, certainly, the latter's treatment of that bird as being "an emancipated owl and a glorified bat, the aerial reflection of a dolphin, the tender domestication of a trout" (p. 55), is sufficiently fantastic from an ornithological point of view. The article on the cuckoo in the present edition is greatly enlarged, and its breeding economy explained lucidly from a comparison of many recent observations, whereas Yarrell only knew of Jenner's researches on that bird. But perhaps the most striking feature of these four parts is to be found at p. 274 of part xii.—the mode in which Prof. Newton deems it is now necessary to regard the relationship of the carrion and the hooded crows (*corvus corone* and *C. cornix*). Hitherto, almost everyone has considered them 'distinct species, and Yarrell so described them. Now they are brought under one head, and Prof. Newton states that "the only rational mode of regarding them appears to be as members of a single dimorphic species." The old-fashioned naturalist, who may not improbably be somewhat staggered at this view, is reminded that the two crows breed together indiscriminately, and the broods display sometimes the characters of one parent, sometimes those of the other, and, again, those of both combined. No structural differences between the two can be detected. Their habits, modes of nidification, and the like are identical. Yet much is to be said on the other side. The instances of similar dimorphism in ornithology which can be adduced are few and of scanty weight. As to the entire difference between the plumage of the two birds, perhaps their mere colouration is an unsafe ground of difference; but the fact that in England the hooded crow is always an autumnal immigrant, departing regularly in early spring, whereas the carrion crow is mostly a summer visitant, is a well-nigh fatal objection. Prof. Newton, indeed, ingeniously argues against it, and adduces one instance of a young hooded crow having been observed in East Lincolnshire; but the burden of proof yet lies with the advocates of this novel view, which, it will easily be seen, has a most important bearing on the theories popular in natural history at present. There is no fear that the editor's affected titles of "pie" and "cuckoo" will oust the familiar magpie and cuckoo from our books and tongues, though every naturalist who studies birds with any pretension to accuracy will for the future turn to this edition as the standard work on the subject. While full of admiration for the few parts of this history which, at long intervals, are vouchsafed to us, we cannot forbear envying the fortunate ornithologists who will live at the close of this century. As the editor assures us that his complete History will fill four volumes, it is easy, with a little calculation, to discover that, since these four parts only have appeared between November 1876 and June 1880, the entire work will be completed about 1898.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for July 1880 (vol. xii., new series, part iii.) opens with the continuation of Mr. Brandreth's paper on "The Gaurian compared with the Romance Languages," the first part of which appeared in vol. xi. The object of the paper is to trace the resemblance in the morphological changes from Latin to the Romance languages on the one hand, and from Sanskrit to the Gaurian languages on the other, with the object of showing that the changes are due to laws of human speech which are of universal validity. The idea is not new, but it is here worked out in detail with a considerable number of very interesting examples. Prof. Vambéry follows with an account of "The Uzbek Epic," entitled "Sheibani Khan." It is an epic poem in Turkish relating the exploits of Sheibani in the Oxus region during the early years of the sixteenth century of our era, and was written by Prince Muhammad Sali, who was one of Sheibani's courtiers, and had been brought up in Merv. The work is therefore not mere poetry, but is also historically valuable as the record of a contemporary witness concerning the events and manners and customs of a period and of a people regarding whom there are few sources of information so accurate and trustworthy. We trust that the professor will not be satisfied with the account he now gives from a unique MS. of this interesting relic, but will undertake a complete edition and translation of Muhammad Sali's poem. The next article is by Prof. Kern, of Leyden, "On the Separate Edicts at Dhauri and Jaugada." It deals with these very curious proclamations after the same method as that in which some others of the Asoka Edicts were treated in the author's *Jaartelling der Zuidelijke Buddhisten*. It is not too much to say that, with the exception of the few notices by Eugène Burnouf, these papers are the most thorough and useful elucidation yet published of the Asoka Edicts. It is much to be wished that Prof. Kern would publish a complete work on the subject, with a grammar, and with a full index to the words occurring in all the Edicts. There follows a "Grammatical Sketch of the Kakhyen Language," by the Rev. J. N. Cushing, of the American Baptist Mission at Rangoon, in Burma. As the Kakhyen are rapidly supplanting the Burmese in the border districts, this dialect may soon become of greater importance than it at present possesses; and, since missions to the Kakhyen have lately been established at Bhamo by both the Roman Catholics and the American Baptists, we may hope to hear more of them before long. Mr. Cushing holds that the language of this increasing tribe has no affinity to Burmese; and the detailed account he gives of it seems based on an intelligent system. The number closes with a letter from Prof. Francis Newman, giving a general summary of the unfortunately rather meagre results of his long-continued investigation into the dialects of modern Libya.

Kings of Kāshmirā (Calcutta: Bose; London: Trübner) is the title which Mr. Jogesh Chunder Dutt gives to his prose version in English of the first seven books of Kāhlana Pandita's *Rājataranginī*. This translation, it will be seen, goes very little beyond that portion of the Kashmirian chronicle analysed by Wilson in vol. xv. of the *Asiatic Researches*; but as it is sometimes difficult in the analysis to distinguish between what is to be found in the text and what was derived from the Persian translation, this version of the original will be of service to those who cannot consult the Sanskrit. The translation is fairly accurate and readable, and brings the history down to the reign of Parsha—that is, to the beginning of the twelfth century A.D., in which century Kāhlana himself lived.

The chronicle was carried on in later times and by other hands to the time of the Muhammadan invasion, and Mr. Dutt proposes to complete his translation in two additional volumes.

FINE ART.

Norwegian Antiquities, arranged and explained by Prof. O. Rygh, with French and Norwegian Text. The Illustrations drawn on Wood by C. F. Lindberg. Part I. (Sampson Low & Co.)

A GOOD idea of the antiquarian remains of Denmark has long been easy of attainment from the octavo volume of engravings (*Oldsager*) of Worsaae, for stone and bronze the splendid folio of Madsen, and for all objects at Broholm in Fyn the richly illustrated quarto published by Chamberlain Sehested. Sweden also could be examined in the excellent plates and texts in Ståhle's *Grafkärl*, and Dr. Montelius's *Från Jernåldern, and Sveriges Fornfed, &c.* But no such systematic help existed in the case of Norway. This was a great hindrance, as all these Scandinavian provinces are linked to each other.

It was therefore fortunate that so solid and careful an old-lorist as Prof. Olaf Rygh, Keeper of the great Christiania Museum, determined to collect, engrave, and explain all the principal types of ancient earth-finds in Norwegian soil. It has been a great labour. The materials are not comparatively centralised, as in Denmark and Sweden; besides private collections, Norway has old and large museums in Bergen, Tronjem, and elsewhere. And the Norse pieces have often a character of their own, and demand special treatment. But regular scientific excavations are happily now carried on, and the study of their national antiquities is vigorously pursued by a band of gifted Norse experts. The result is an abundance of material.

In this part we have an introduction to each of the three classes—Stone, Bronze, and Iron. These sketches are written with care, judgment, and practical skill, and with a refreshing absence of romance and theory, so that only once or twice are we inclined to reject the opinion expressed. After each such "argument" come the plates, beautiful woodcuts, well printed on fine thick paper. The whole is a noble volume, worthy of Norway, of the accomplished archaeologist whom we have to thank for it, and of the enterprising publisher who has risked so much on its production. It is a boon to science, and will be duly appreciated all Europe over, the more so as there is a double text—Norse and French—and the price is exceptionally moderate.

Prof. Rygh himself points out that the settlements in Norway were later than those in Denmark, that its population was long very sparse, and that, therefore, its oldest remains are comparatively few and inferior. Its show of stone is as nothing compared with that of Denmark, and its bronze is poor contrasted with the wealth and splendour to be found elsewhere. But in its iron epoch it advances rapidly, and soon becomes very rich and interesting, some objects being altogether unknown in Denmark or Sweden.

The Stone age is only Neolithic. But it also, as in Sweden, comprehends many speci-

mens from the remarkable Arctic or Lappic group—the slate implements. The engravings show many fine tools and arms; likewise specimens of stone and bone.

The Bronze and Gold section is still more interesting, although many types otherwise familiar to us are absent. No. 140, here and elsewhere called the Lid of a Hanging-dish, is, in my opinion, something very different. No such piece has ever been found fitting on to any such vessel, nor is it suited for that purpose. This whole class of objects (for there are many of them in Scandinavia, large and small, and of various shapes) is, I believe, a locally fashionable sort of fasteners or brooches.

With No. 142 commences the Early Iron age. Here is a host of excellent things. No. 150—of which seven specimens have been found in Norway, none in Denmark or Sweden, but many in England, and (as stated by Undset) one in Germany—always comes from graves in which females have been interred. It has been identified by Lorange, Keeper of the Museum in Bergen, in a letter to myself—and, I think, happily and correctly—as a weaving-slay, the olden kind, afterwards supplanted by a variation in bone. The fibulae or brooches show many changes of type. No. 259, silver-gilt, is the largest of its kind found in these lands, being about nine Danish inches long by nearly six in greatest breadth. It is admirably engraved by Evald Hansen, and is a gorgeous specimen of the well-known Northumbrian-Keltic type so common in Norway, of which another fine example is the lately published (*Aarbøger for Nold Oldk*, 1878) Fonnås brooch, about six and a-half Danish inches long, which bears two inscriptions in the Old-Northern runes, and dates from about the sixth century. Nos. 317 and 318 are animal figures in amber—very rare and striking ornaments. There are also excellent examples of Roman glass, &c., as well as of the native pottery. The last two numbers—381 and 382—are ale-buckets, but the illustrations altogether amount to about five hundred.

I need only add that we all hope Prof. Rygh may complete his task according to his plan, by issuing next year the second and concluding part. This will contain the costly division "The Later Iron Age," together with information respecting every piece given in the work, and—a most valuable addition—details as to the number and local use of the several types found in Norway.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

LOAN EXHIBITION IN THE GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.

AN interesting exhibition of the paintings of the late Sam Bough, R.S.A., and G. Paul Chalmers, R.S.A., and of works in black and white by living and deceased artists, was opened last week in the galleries of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts. In the landscapes of Bough, of which more than two hundred have been brought together—along with an almost equal number of works by Chalmers—we see some of the most direct and vivid renderings of natural effects which have been produced by our Scottish school. They have little sentiment, and show little of the personality of the artist. We never feel that the painter is modifying the scene before him, bending and

colouring it to embody his own mood of mind. The pictures are vivid transcripts, scenes and moments of nature caught and rendered with immediate truth. The finest period of the artist is about 1863, the date of *Holy Island*—his most powerful and complete picture in the present exhibition. In his earlier works his handling, while careful and accurate, wants the breadth which characterises the productions of his middle period; while his later pictures are often coarse and crude in colour and defective in atmosphere, like *The Rocket Cart* and *Peel Harbour*. In *Holy Island* we have an effect of sunrise with something almost Turnerian in the gray mystery of the distant hill and its ruins, and the golden splendour of the unfolding sky. A similar effect has been treated, scarcely so happily, in the view of *Edinburgh from the Canal*. The water-colours of the artist are more equal in merit than his oil-pictures, and it is upon them that his reputation will rest most securely. Their main qualities are purity of tone and brilliant rendering of daylight, the skies in particular, whether full of the clear blaze of morning sunshine or the mellow glow of evening, being treated with power and tenderness. In its aim and methods the art of Chalmers contrasts strongly with that of Bough. Working alike in portraiture, in *genre*, and in landscape, he treats all in the same spirit, caring far more for the artistic capabilities of his material than for his material itself, perceptive less of its details than of its general effect, its colour and tone; and dealing most commonly and most successfully with subjects of which the component parts are simple, and in which the light and shade, being broad and definitely contrasting, counts for more than does local form. Among the more important of his portraits, distinguished all of them by rich colour and admirable rendering of flesh, are *R. Hutcheson, Esq.*, *The Rev. Dr. Kirkwood*, *Quartermaster Caull*, *Muster Jamieson*, and an interesting series of likenesses of his brother artists, *George Reid*, *W. D. McKay*, *Clark Stanton*, and *James Irvine*. Practically portraits, and portraits with the most powerfully telling effect, are several subjects with fancy titles—*Balfour of Burleigh*, *Spanish Nobleman*, and *Melancholy*—a girl's head and bust, with rich harmony in the dark background, the carnations of the face, and the warm brown of the fur at the throat. In his *genre* pieces Chalmers deals most commonly with cottage scenes, and occasionally recalls the treatment of similar subjects by the Dutch painters of the seventeenth century, though he has little of their minute finish—of the precision with which they imitated the texture of fabrics, for instance, or the veinings of marble. As examples of subjects which have become precious through their powerfully artistic treatment, we may mention *The Vegetable Stall*, *Girl Reading*, *The Darner*, and *Prayer*—through Rajon's etching in the *Portfolio* the most widely known of Chalmers' works. Among his landscapes the most important picture is *The End of the Harvest*, a large canvas for which, as was the way of the artist, innumerable studies of all sizes were made in monochrome and in colour. It is simple and admirable in composition, rich in colour, and solemnly pathetic in feeling; and represents a darkened field, with stooping figures of labourers, and a belt of trees in the middle distance relieved against a tender space of evening sky. Another large and telling work is the study of *Running Water* with its bold, trenchant execution; but in each landscape, slight or elaborate, the artistic instinct of the painter for light and colour is apparent.

We need not dwell at length on the portion of the exhibition devoted to works in black and white, as the majority of the etchings and engravings, though fresh and interesting to a local public, have already been on view at the

Dudley Gallery and elsewhere. A fine and complete set of the *Liber Studiorum* is lent by Mr. Duncan of Benmore; Sir Noel Paton, Herdman, T. Graham, Hugh Cameron, and others show drawings; and among local etchers W. B. Hole, R. Anderson, and G. S. Ferrier contribute. The total works in black and white number nearly a thousand. J. M. GRAY.

NOTES ON MSS. IN THE RICCARDI LIBRARY, FLORENCE.*

No. 231. Lctionarium "Secundum Ordinem de' Frati Minori, della Scuola di Gherardo." Fol. Cod. Membr. sec. xv. (Lat.)—This style of Italian book decoration, consisting of pink, blue, and green sweeps and scrolls of leafage, and other Renaissance ornaments, enriched with gold studs, hair-lined with black, and large capital letters in burnished gold, smaller initials blue or scarlet, with scarlet or blue pen-line flourishes and tracery, is called here the school of Gherardo. The miniatures have a *colorito* recalling the manner of Garofalo or Lorenzo di Credi, but heightened in the highest lights with fine hatchings of gold. I have copied portions into my sketch-book. The drawing throughout the volume continues very fine. On the whole, the initials are not quite so good as the miniatures. Of course, if the work is, as stated, of the school of Gherardo, its origin is that of Ghirlandaio, that prolific centre of so much that is finest in Italian Renaissance. It was the cradle of the style of Michelangelo and the inspiration of Raffaello's second manner—the source, therefore, of the best work both in the nobler art of painting as commonly understood and, as I have heard it styled, the ignobler art of miniature or book decoration. For my own part, I cannot admit that any work of art is essentially nobler because it is larger than another. Such, however, is its popular estimation at present through the ignorance of art-writers, who have formed their opinions from the wretched specimens so often offered in public libraries as examples of the best art of their time.

In the central column of ornament lying between the two columns of text, the work is very like that of the Corvinus Breviary at Rome, described in my papers on Attavante in the ACADEMY, and specimens from which are given in Curmer's *Evangelies*. The only difference, perhaps, is that here the flowers are a little more natural. The colours are adjusted with great sweetness of effect—blue, pink, yellow, green, or blue-green, pink-yellow. Pink and yellow are often put together. In the heavy scrolls, green stands in front of blue sometimes, but more generally of pink. The pink is really very fine and delicate, made from carmine, not bluish, as in most Italian work. The green is slightly bluish, or of the tone called Veronese. The blue is ultramarine or Berlin blue, mixed with white. All the colours are mixed with a small proportion of white except the scarlet, which is rarely used, and the yellow.

No. 284. "Breviario de' Frati Minori, con Miniature di Filippo Torelli."—Torelli was a fair average figure painter, but if he painted the decorative margins of this volume, he was considerably above the average as an ornamentist. The pen-work and fine lines of white and yellow are exquisitely delicate. The colours are, as usual, pink, green, blue, and a little yellow and scarlet, with globules of gold. The first great opening has the two pages facing each other, in size about twelve inches by nine. The right contains a picture of the Crucifixion, surrounded by a richly ornamented border of scrolls, leafage, rosettes and medallions, or panels. The panels contain heads or figures of

* The numbers in these notes are those of the hand-list furnished by the librarian.

Scriptural characters. Among the foliage here and there are winged children very sweetly painted. The left page commences the text, with a margin similar to that of the page opposite, and two grand initial letters. The text is of the kind so common in Italian Breviaries—firm, regular, and finely shaped, as if printed rather than written. The volume throughout has fine pen-line, edge-border flourishes in red and blue ink. This also is a common feature in Italian MSS.

No. 373. "Penitential Psalms," &c. By F. Torelli. Precisely in the same style as the former (No. 284).

No. 712. "Stazio Achelleide, lib. v., con Miniat. del Corbizzi. Cod. Membr. 8vo. sec. xv. (Lat.)."—The style of Corbizzi is that of the painter of the *Demosthenes* in the British Museum (Egert. 942), a page from which is figured in Humphrey's *Books of the Middle Ages*. But here the work is finer, the golden globules more brilliant.

No. 838. "La Carliade, sm. fol. By Gherardo and Montedi Giovanni. Cod. Membr. fol. xv. (Lat.)."—Certainly a very fine example, but not equal to the magnificent work in the Laurentiana. The title-page has the usual Gherardesca style of ornamentation which elsewhere I have called Florentine Renaissance, as being used both by the brothers Gherardo and Monte and by Attavante and Fra Eustachio, and in all probability by the whole fraternity of miniaturists in Florence about the end of the fifteenth century. It is common both in the Vatican Breviary and in that at Brussels—one by Gherardo and the other by Attavante—which are so much like each other that only documentary evidence proves them to have been executed by different artists. It consists of rich border design, on wash-gold, with bright gold frame and a blue panel containing an inscription in golden capitals across the top. There is a large initial P in which is placed a portrait of the author. It has large chiaroscuro foliage scrolls on gold ground, and in a square frame. The letter is a plain Roman capital. The shield of arms at the foot of the page in a deep foliage border is surrounded by a wreath of orange branches with small scarlet quatrefoils at top, and supported by winged children. The arms are on a field azure, three golden lilies, two and one, surmounted by a dual coronet. The colours employed in these beautiful borders are fine blue, pink, yellowish green, scarlet, orange, and slate. The rotation slightly varies at times—scarlet, blue, green, pink, green, blue, pink, &c., the prevailing colours being blue and pink, all in the principal borders on golden grounds. JOHN W. BRADLEY.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE affairs of the British Museum came before the House of Commons on Monday when the House went into Committee of Supply; but, from the short accounts of the different speeches in even the best of the daily papers, it is difficult to know precisely what were the views of several of the honourable members who delivered themselves. Mr. Walpole having moved the vote to complete the sum of £4,693 for the Museum buildings, there ensued a discussion, Mr. Rylands—doubtless *à propos* of the recent print sale—strongly insisting that duplicate copies (of prints) at the British Museum, instead of being exchanged for other copies (other subjects is probably what is meant), should be distributed among museums in the large provincial towns, beginning with Dublin and Edinburgh. If the expedient of selling or exchanging prints had now to be resorted to for want of money, a larger vote than at present taken would, he felt sure, be agreed to by every member of the House. Mr. Beresford Hope responded. Mr. Collings urged the importance of

having these art collections in the centres of industry. Mr. Magniac made, at all events, a practical suggestion when he said that "gentlemen interested in art could select a dozen collections which might with advantage be taken from the national museums and distributed in various centres of industry." Sir John Lubbock defended the Trustees of the British Museum for selling the duplicates, which they had disposed of in order to obtain other works which it was most desirable that the country should possess. Where there were actual duplicates he thought they might be advantageously distributed to the large towns, always providing that the great national collection was not impaired thereby. The vote moved by Mr. Walpole was agreed to, Mr. Walpole remarking that the extreme difficulty of dealing with the question of duplicates had alone prevented further action in the matter in the direction indicated by previous speakers.

THE long-expected second volume of Rajendralala Mitra's work on the antiquities of Orissa, published in Calcutta, has at last appeared. It is extensively illustrated, having over fifty plates in lithography and autotype. It deals with Udayagiri and Khandagiri, and its old caves, which are among the most ancient in India. The sculptures are reproduced by a zincographic process, and are given in a series of plates adding considerably to our knowledge of the art of the Buddhist period. Bhuvanesvara, Konarak, Yajapur, and Cuttack are included in this volume. Puri, or Jagannatha, forms an interesting chapter, giving not only a description of its architecture, but also its history, legendary and otherwise. The author, being a Vaishnavite himself, is at home on the subject of Jagannatha, and defends that divinity from the charges so commonly accepted of his bloodthirsty character.

DR. KLÜGMANN, who has been for some time engaged on the continuation of Gerhard's *Etruscan and Greek Mirrors* at the instance of the German Institute, is at present in this country examining the collection of mirrors in the British Museum, and in search of such specimens as exist in private collections. A considerable number of the mirrors in the Museum are inédited. From these, Dr. Klügmann has had careful drawings made.

PROFS. BENNDORF, of Vienna, and Förster, of Rostock, are likewise at present engaged on special studies in the British Museum. Prof. Förster has just published an elaborate Memoir on the paintings of the Farnesina in Rome, entering very fully into the much-debated question of Raphael's share in them, and thus supplying much valuable material for the students of the Renaissance.

MESSRS. DOWDESWELL will exhibit shortly, at their new gallery in Bond Street, a series of about fifty water-colour paintings of scenes on the Thames from Windsor to Oxford, by Mr. David Law, who will likewise etch a set of plates of the more interesting subjects.

THE thirty-seventh annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association begins at Devizes on Monday next, and continues through the week.

THE private view of the prizes of the Art Union at their handsome new galleries at 112 Strand took place on Monday last. Among the works selected are a good many covetable possessions.

M. JULES DALOU has been commissioned to execute all the works of sculpture in the theatre of the Palais Royal, which is about to be completely renovated in the most approved artistic style.

TWO new pictures have been added to the Doré Gallery in Bond Street. One is meant as a companion to *The Neophyte* and represents the

same young monk seeing a vision of a beautiful woman while he is playing the organ; the other is a landscape with a rainbow among the hills.

THE Prix de Rome have been awarded as follows:—The Grand Prix for mezzotint to M. Buland; the Prix de Rome for sculpture to M. Peynot, and second Grands Prix to M. Roullaux and M. Hannaux; the Prix de Rome for architecture to M. Ch. Girault, and Grands Prix to M. Hermont and M. Ruy.

MM. E. BERNARD ET CIE., of Paris, are publishing a monthly paper entitled *Le Fusain*, the chief contributors to which are MM. Allongé, Appian, Lalanne, and Karl Robert. The annual subscription is twenty francs.

IN the number of the *Revue des Arts Décoratifs* for June the article by M. Chipiez on the exhibition of the works of Viollet-le-Duc is concluded, and an account of the Gasnault collection, by M. Edouard Garnier, commenced. The July number contains an interesting paper, by M. Georges Duplessis, on the celebrated decorative artist, Galland. The illustrations are admirable.

THE sculptor Lemaire, who is best known by his masterpiece in the pediment of the Madeleine, representing *Christ forgiving Mary Magdalene her Sins*, has just died in Paris at the age of eighty-two. Among his other works are the statue of Hoche at Versailles, the Froissart monument at Valenciennes, &c.

IT is understood that the defender of the Mycenae antiquities in the *St. Petersburg Herald* of June 30 (July 12) is one of the young lions of the German Institute in Athens. He writes from Attica, and makes superhuman efforts to infuse some of the local salt into his Northern jargon.

WE have received the first part of *The House Decorator and School of Design*, a weekly periodical for painters, plumbers, gas-fitters, brass and wire-workers, builders, carpenters, cabinet makers, &c. Its price is one penny weekly, and it contains a variety of useful information in connexion with the practical arts and mechanics.

A Handbook for Painters and Art Students on the Use of Colours, &c. By William J. Muckley. (Baillière, Tindall and Cox.) This little work is full of valuable information and not less valuable hints. The printing of a letter of recommendation from Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., at the beginning of the book is scarcely a desirable precedent, but it may be useful in this case not only to the author but to some art students, who will be glad to know a book on the subject whose value is guaranteed by so good an authority.

WE have received from the publisher, Herr E. A. Seemann, a useful text-book, by Dr. Rudolf Menge, entitled "Introduction to Ancient Art" (*Einführung in die antike Kunst*). It is intended as a lesson book in high schools and for purposes of instruction generally, and is clearly and well compiled. Its value also is increased by its being accompanied by an atlas of illustrations, containing large sheets of woodcuts of most of the well-known buildings, sculptures, and other works of ancient art. Most of these are from the *Bilderbogen*, but a good many are new and have been taken from photographs.

L'Art, in a double number, offers us this week almost unbounded artistic wealth. Its chief feature is a splendid etching by Adolphe Lalauze from a recent and very important picture by Meissonier in the possession of Mr. John Wilson, the well-known picture collector, who paid for it, it is said, with its weight in gold. The picture is called *Une Halte*, and represents two cavaliers on horseback who are draining their glasses to the last drop as they

halt before a stately inn situated apparently in a forest. The landlord has come out, and is stroking admiringly the nose of one of the noble horses, while, strange to say (for a woman is of rare occurrence in Meissonier's paintings), a demure little serving-maid stands by ready to take the cavaliers' glasses. All this has been rendered with admirable skill by M. Lalauze in an etching remarkable for effect of light and carefulness of execution. M. Lalauze is an artist who is apt to be somewhat unequal and at times careless in his work; but all who remember his rendering of Burne-Jones's *Merlin and Vivien*, published some years ago in *L'Art*, will know of what he is capable, and here again we have him at his best. Beside this etching another is given of a battle-field by Bellangé, while in the text are a number of Salon illustrations, mostly artists' sketches for their pictures, of high interest and value.

THE STAGE.

THE middle of August is not usually the time selected for the production of new plays that appeal to the educated public; and those playgoers of the better sort who are still in town must congratulate themselves if there are a few tolerable revivals of familiar or excellent pieces. Sheridan's *Rivals*—albeit very inferior to *The School for Scandal*—is not played so often but that its present performance at New Sadler's Wells must be very welcome. This revival is indeed more than tolerable, since it has the advantage not only of the appearance of Miss Virginia Bateman and of Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, but of the spirit which the traditions held by the elder artists—the Chippendales—is able to infuse into the rendering of a classic. At the Gaiety also there is a revival, but it is not of a classic. *Colonel Sellers*—the later name for Mark Twain's *Gilded Age*—has not been found attractive, notwithstanding Mr. Raymond's excellent acting; and, pending the arrival of further American performers, what was to have been strictly an "American season" has been sharply divided by the necessary return of old Gaiety favourites with the order of play to which they are most accustomed. *High Life Below Stairs* and the burlesque of *Young Rip van Winkle* engage the skill of Messrs. Royce and Soutar; and of Miss Farron, Miss Gilchrist, and Miss Kate Vaughan. There is always an audience to appreciate the vivacity of these performers.

WE were able to announce some time ago that the Duke's Theatre would not be rebuilt; but in these days, when theatrical people are fond of publishing in interesting detail the pecuniary results of their enterprise—and do this, indeed, with so much geniality of temper that one would think the public were quickly to be apportioned a share of the profits—it is gratifying to find that the Duke's Theatre, though never paying very well, has not, on the whole, been a loss to its owners. It will not, however, be rebuilt, because, though a playhouse may pay well, a tavern with a popular *table d'hôte* can in these days be counted on for paying better. And the Duke's Theatre had no traditions of great success to help it against a bad situation.

MR. HENRY NEVILLE was to direct on Wednesday at the Olympic a performance of the comedy-drama *Marie, or a Republican Marriage*, in which Miss Lizzie Coots and a carefully chosen company were to appear. The performance, we may hope, will be repeated at a more favourable moment of the theatrical year.

WE are informed by the *Daily News* that Miss Litton has decided not to renew her

tenancy of the Imperial Theatre. It is therefore elsewhere that we may look to see others of her own tasteful and studied performances, the equal of her *Rosalind* in *As You Like It*, and where possibly under her direction a revival as praiseworthy as the last may take place.

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